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THE ROCKEFELLER SANITARY COMMISSION
= FOR THE
ERADICATION OF HOOKWORM DISEASE

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR 1914

OFFICES OF THE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.
JANUARY, 1915
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THE ROCKEFELLER SANITARY COMMISSION

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State Bacteriologist

* For complete list of all persons identified with the work of the Commission (exclusive of the New York and Washington offices) during 1914, see Appendix.

† State Director of Rural Sanitation, Jan.-Nov., 1914.

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ALLEN W. FREEMAN, M. D.

Assistant Commissioner

MEADE FERGUSON, PH. D.

Bacteriologist

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CHAPTER I.

GENERAL SUMMARY WITH NOTES.

The five-year period for which The Rockefeller Sanitary Commission was established came to a close on December 31, 1914, and the unfinished work in hand was assumed, in accordance with tentative arrangements previously made, by the International Health Commission, an organization created by The Rockefeller Foundation in 1913 for health work throughout the world. It seems advisable in this closing report of The Rockefeller Sanitary Commission to review briefly the purposes for which it was created, and the extent to which it has fulfilled these purposes.

The Rockefeller Sanitary Commission for the Eradication of Hookworm Disease was organized October 26, 1909, with the following members:

- Dr. William H. Welch
- Dr. Simon Flexner
- Dr. Charles W. Stiles
- Dr. Edwin A. Alderman
- Dr. David F. Houston
- Mr. Walter H. Page
- Dr. H. B. Frissell
- Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.
- Mr. Frederick T. Gates
- Mr. Starr J. Murphy
- Dr. P. P. Claxton
- Mr. J. Y. Joyner.

These men, with the exception of Dr. P. P. Claxton and Dr. J. Y. Joyner, who were unable to be present, met in New York in response to an invitation from Mr. John D. Rockefeller, to discuss plans for the relief and control of hookworm disease in the Southern States.* The sum of \$1,000,000, or as much of this amount as should be needed, was placed at the disposal of the Commission. The letter from Mr. Rockefeller explaining his interest in the work and his offer of assistance read as follows:

October 26, 1909.

GENTLEMEN:

For many months my representatives have been inquiring into the nature and prevalence of "Hook-worm Disease," and considering plans for mitigating its evils. I have delayed acting in this matter only until the facts as to the extent of the disease could be verified and the effectiveness of its cure and prevention demonstrated. The wide distribution and serious effects of this malady, particularly in the rural districts of our Southern States, first pointed out by Dr. Charles Wardell Stiles, of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, have now been confirmed by independent observations of other distinguished investigators and physicians, as well as by educators and public men of the South.

Knowing your interest in all that pertains to the well-being of your fellow-men, and your acquaintance with the subject, I have invited you to a conference in the hope that it may lead to the adoption of well-considered plans for a co-operative movement of the medical profession, public health officials, boards of trade, churches, schools, the press, and other agencies, for the cure and prevention of this disease. If you deem it wise to undertake this commission, I shall be glad to be permitted to work with you to that end and you may call upon me from time to time for such sums as may be needed during the next five years

* Mr. Wickliffe Rose became a member of the Commission following his election as Administrative Secretary.

for carrying on an aggressive campaign, up to a total of one million dollars (\$1,000,000).

While it would be a privilege to act in any movement which offers assurance of relieving human suffering, it is a peculiar pleasure to me to feel that the principal activities of your Board will be among the people of our Southern States. It has been my pleasure of late to spend a portion of each year in the South, and I have come to know and to respect greatly that part of our country and to enjoy the society and friendship of many of its warm-hearted people. It will therefore be an added gratification to me if in this way I may in some measure express my appreciation of their many kindnesses and hospitalities.

Very truly,

(Signed) JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

I. THE WORK UNDERTAKEN.

The Commission appointed Mr. Wickliffe Rose Administrative Secretary on January 15, 1910; offices were opened in Washington, D. C., in January, 1910; and active work began immediately. The purpose for which the fund had been given and the Commission created was the cure and prevention of hookworm disease in the States where it had become a menace. In the inauguration of this work it was assumed that the Commission itself should not attempt the task of complete eradication; that the problem was one for the States themselves to work out through existing agencies; that the Commission could be helpful only in so far as it could aid the States in organizing their own forces and directing them to the work to be done. Accordingly, co-operative arrangements were entered into with the departments of health in eleven Southern States.* The State was adopted as the unit of organization. In each State a director was appointed. He was given a field force of physi-

* Nine states between February and November, 1910: Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana; two—Kentucky and Texas—in 1912.

cians, and a staff of microscopists.[†] For each State the co-operative service of the Commission undertook the following definite things:

1. To demonstrate to the people of the State that hook-worm disease was a *reality*; that it was a serious handicap; that it was curable and preventable.
2. To make an infection survey that should give a reliable estimate of the degree of infection by counties.
3. To make a sanitary survey which should show by counties the condition of soil-pollution responsible for the presence and spread of the infection.
4. To conduct an intensive educational campaign in each county where the infection was sufficiently severe to justify the effort; to teach the people by means of the printed page, by lecture, by exhibit, by demonstration, the importance to the community of having every person examined and every infected person treated; to teach them how the examination should be made, how the disease should be treated, how the infection was spread, and how it could be prevented.
5. To help the practising physicians of the State in diagnosing the disease and treating it.
6. To have medical schools provide definite instruction in the diagnosis and treatment of intestinal parasites for all students as a requirement for graduation.
7. To enlist the press of the State in the work.
8. To make the teaching of the dangers of soil-pollution and the prevention of soil-pollution a regular part of the instruction given in the public schools of the State.

[†] For the personnel, including officials in the various states, see the First Annual Report, pp. 5, 6; Second Annual Report, pp. 6, 7; and especially Fourth Annual Report, pp. 2-6, inclusive. See also pp. 91-93 of this report.

9. To make definite, measurable reduction in the degree of infection for the heavily infected areas; to make definite, measurable increase in the sanitary index of these areas; and, as a means to this, to make at least one complete community demonstration, in the hope that such intensive community work might prove the key to more extended operations on the part of State and local communities.

10. If possible, to help lay the foundation of a State and local health service that should in the end take care of hook-worm infection and all other preventable diseases.*

II. THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED.†

Of the plan here outlined, the following is a summary of the work that has been accomplished:

1. **Importance of the Problem Recognized.** The work of demonstrating to the people of these eleven Southern States that hookworm disease is a reality; that it is a serious menace to health and working efficiency; and that it can be cured and prevented, may be said to have been accomplished. When the work began in 1910, knowledge of the disease was confined to a relatively small minority of physicians. Still fewer realized the importance of the disease as a feature of their practice. Of laymen who had heard of it, many regarded it as a myth; others—few in number—considered it a newly discovered disease of great importance. One may still find individuals here and there who do not take the disease seriously; nevertheless, the Commission may regard this part of its work as

* Circular letter to State Directors, No. 135, June 14, 1913.

† Persons who may desire to see how the work was organized and how the various activities were defined and conducted in the early stages of the work are referred to the First Annual Report by the Administrative Secretary. An account of the dispensary and its methods of work may be found in the Second Annual Report. The Third Annual Report describes the dispensary exhibit, and shows how the co-operation of the people, the physicians, and other agencies was enlisted. These reports will be sent out on request until the supply is exhausted.

done. The medical profession and the public now generally recognize the prevalence of hookworm disease, and regard its cure and prevention as an essential part of public health work in the South.

2. Infection Survey. The infection survey, based on a microscopic examination of at least 200 rural children between the ages of 6 and 18 in each county, has been completed for 596 counties in the eleven States; that is, for practically all counties where the infection is worthy of note. The total number of children examined was 548,992, or an average of 921 per county. The presence of infection has been found in practically every county in these States, with the exception of the western three-fourths of Texas.

In the 596 counties there have been examined to date 548,992 rural children, of whom 216,828, or 39 per cent., were found infected—a reduction of 4 per cent. from the 43 per cent. infection found among the 403,719 children examined and the 175,167 found infected prior to 1914. This indicates that the counties where the work of 1914 was done had lighter infection than the counties having the work completed in 1911, 1912 and 1913. This lighter infection may have existed five years ago, when this work began, or its light degree may be due in part to the work of the practising physicians, who, during the past five years, have treated and reported 254,118 persons.

The number of counties surveyed, the number of children examined during the five years, and the amount of infection were as follows:

Year	Number of Counties Surveyed	Average No. Examined in County	Number of Children Examined	Number of Children Infected	Per Cent. Infected
1910.....	1	874	874	262	29%
1911.....	74	555	41,080	21,407	52%
1912.....	129	797	102,886	58,040	56%
1913.....	207	1,250	258,879	95,458	36%
1914.....	185	785	145,273	41,661	28%
Total....	596	921	548,992	216,828	39%

Average percentage of infection:

Prior to 1914.....	43%
Prior to 1915.....	39%

3. Sanitary Survey. The sanitary survey to determine by counties the condition of soil-pollution responsible for the presence and spread of the infection has been completed for 653 counties. In all, 250,680 farm homes have been inspected, of which 125,584 were found to be without privies.

(a) Number of counties surveyed:

1911.....	117
1912.....	184
1913.....	197
1914.....	155
Total.....	653

(b) Number of homes inspected:

1911.....	38,531
1912.....	64,594
1913.....	83,388
1914.....	64,167
Total.....	250,680

(c) Average number of homes inspected for each county, by years:

1911.....	329
1912.....	351
1913.....	423
1914.....	414
Average, all years.....	383

(d) Types of privies, all years:

No. of privies type A at 100%.....	1,360	136,000
No. of privies type B at 75%.....	842	63,150
No. of privies type C at 50%.....	965	48,250
No. of privies type D at 25%.....	8,247	206,175
No. of privies type E at 10%.....	113,682	1,136,820
No. of privies type F at 0%.....	125,584	0
Total number of homes inspected.	250,680	1,590,395
Sanitary index.....	6.3%	

It should be noted that both the sanitary survey and the infection survey, while valuable in themselves, have been carried on incidentally to the work of cure and prevention, with very little added expense of time or money.

4. **Dispensary Campaigns.** The intensive educational work outlined in Section I (4)* has been completed in more than half of the counties in these States.† The work has centered around dispensaries conducted for the free examination and the free treatment of all persons who should apply. The dispensaries are widely distributed at five or more points in the county, and on one day of each week for five successive weeks, or longer, free clinics are held at each dispensary point. The

* Page 10.

† See page 34 for the figures.

people have taken advantage of this opportunity. They have been urged to do so by the press, by the practising physicians, the teachers, and influential citizens, who have set an example by having themselves examined.

These dispensary campaigns have been financed in part with funds appropriated by the counties and used for paying one or more of the following items of local expense:

- (a) Cost of specimen containers;
- (b) Cost of drugs;
- (c) Cost of advertising matter and its distribution;
- (d) Traveling expenses of microscopists.

As a means for educating the people, and getting them out to hear lectures, to see demonstrations, to carry literature home, to be examined, and, where infected, to receive treatment, the county dispensary has proved a gratifying success. Since 1911, when the first one was opened in the South, the field staffs have conducted 578 county dispensary campaigns, microscopically examined 1,087,666 persons (366,038 in 1914), and treated 440,376 persons who were found infected. In many counties from 25 to 50 per cent. of the entire population has been microscopically examined.

Dispensary work has been conducted in 578 of the 968 counties that are included in the eleven States.* Of the remaining counties, approximately 100 show an infection warranting dispensary work: 23 in Tennessee, 7 in Alabama, 62 in Georgia, and 8 in Texas; and the International Health Commission is completing the work in these counties. Kentucky, where hook-worm work did not begin until 1912, and where progress has been hindered somewhat by the difficulties of winter trans-

* Only 75 of the 249 counties of Texas are counted in the infected area.

portion in the mountain counties, still has from 20 to 25 counties that need dispensary campaigns; and it is hoped that the State department of health may be able to see its way clear to extend the work to the sections not yet reached.

The amount of county dispensary work by States is indicated in the following table:

State	Number of Counties in the State	Number of Counties Having Dispensary Campaigns
Alabama.....	67	53
Arkansas.....	75	43
Georgia.....	148	66
Kentucky.....	120	32
Louisiana.....	64	49
Mississippi.....	79	76
North Carolina.....	100	99
South Carolina.....	44	41
Tennessee.....	96	43
Texas*.....	75	45
Virginia.....	100	31
Total.....	968	578

The Commission during 1914 expended \$200,639.07 for examining 394,350 persons, and treating 152,195 cases. The 173 counties where dispensary work was completed in the year 1914 expended \$29,004.05. The various States have rendered available for the work, amounts ranging from about \$200.00 to \$8,000.00. These expenditures, however, have not in all cases been actually recorded; consequently, the cost to the States is here omitted:

* Only 75 of the 249 counties of Texas are counted in the infected area.

COST OF EXAMINATIONS, 1910-1914.

Year	Number of Persons Examined	EXPENDED BY		COST TO	
		Commission	County	Commission	County
1910.....	10,550	\$ 67,573 96	.....	\$6 40	.....
1911.....	65,411	146,676 82	\$ 6,303 32	2 24	\$ 10
1912.....	307,014	183,744 36	21,679 09	60	08
1913.....	486,119	199,254 15	33,380 00	41	07
1914.....	393,845	200,639 07	29,004 05	51	07
Total....	*1,273,345	\$797,888 36	\$90,366 46	\$ 63	\$ 07

COST OF TREATMENTS, 1910-1914.

Year	Number of Persons Treated†	EXPENDED BY		COST TO	
		Commission	County	Commission	County
1910.....	8,000	\$ 67,573 96	.....	\$8 45	.....
1911.....	112,821	146,676 82	\$ 6,303 32	1 30	\$ 06
1912.....	220,898	183,744 36	21,679 09	83	10
1913.....	186,633	199,254 15	33,380 00	1 07	18
1914.....	152,173	200,639 07	29,004 05	1 32	19
Total....	†694,494	\$797,888 36	\$90,366 46	\$1 15	\$ 13

(a) Number of counties making appropriations for dispensaries:

1910.....	2
1911.....	59
1912.....	173
1913.....	208
1914.....	114
Total for five years.....	556

* See note following Table No. 13, p. 37.

† See note following Table No. 19, p. 43.

‡ Includes persons to whom medicine was dispensed.

(b) Total amount appropriated by counties:

1910.....	\$ 241.50
1911.....	10,011.54
1912.....	31,185.93
1913.....	43,649.68
1914.....	25,051.14

Total for five years.....\$101,139.79

(c) Number of counties in which dispensary work has been completed:

1911.....	45
1912.....	155
1913.....	205
1914.....	173

Total for four years..... 578 .

(d) Total amount expended by counties in which dispensary work has been completed:

1911.....	\$ 6,303.32
1912.....	21,679.09
1913.....	33,380.00
1914.....	29,004.05

Total for four years..... \$90,366.46

(e) Number of microscopic examinations made at dispensaries:

1910.....	1,069
1911.....	35,837
1912.....	255,323
1913.....	429,399
1914.....	366,038

Total for five years..... 1,087,666

(f) Average cost to counties for each microscopic examination made at dispensaries:

1910.....	\$.00
1911.....	.18
1912.....	.08
1913.....	.08
1914.....	.08
<hr/>	
Average.....	\$.08

(g) Number of persons treated at dispensaries:

1911.....	66,221
1912.....	155,920
1913.....	120,314
1914.....	97,921
<hr/>	
Total for four years.....	440,376

(h) Average cost to counties for each person treated at dispensaries:

1911.....	\$.10
1912.....	.14
1913.....	.28
1914.....	.30
<hr/>	
Average.....	\$.21

5. **Co-operation of the Medical Profession.** It should be stated as a general proposition that members of the medical profession have become well informed as to the existence, prevalence, and importance of hookworm disease; the technique for its recognition; and the methods for its treatment. The physicians have received from the State boards of health pamphlets and bulletins on the disease. Medical journals have

published pertinent treatises. The State directors have addressed letters, inquiries, and literature to physicians; and have lectured before their meetings. Many thousands of them live in counties where dispensary campaigns have been conducted. It may be said, therefore, that the Commission has completed the work of enlisting the co-operation of the physicians, of whom very many have given generously of their time and energy to the work.

6. Instruction in Medical Schools. The work of inducing all of the medical schools in each State to make provision for instruction in the diagnosis and treatment of intestinal parasites, to be given to every student as a requirement for graduation, has made good progress and has probably been carried as far as present conditions warrant.

A survey has been made of the medical schools of the South, including those giving only the first two years of the course and those granting degrees, to ascertain what work is being done in this subject. When the survey was made (1913) there were twenty-nine medical colleges; three of which were for colored students. Twenty-two of these reported that specific clinical lectures and clinical instruction were given in hookworm disease. In two schools incidental instruction was given. Reports were not received from five schools. In the larger schools the work was thorough. Tulane University has adopted a high standard in this particular. The following statement is extracted from its report:

Students in the junior year practice the laboratory diagnosis of hookworm disease and other intestinal parasites for ten or twelve hours. These students are thoroughly drilled in the technique, and required to make diagnosis on a large number of specimens. They also learn the centrifuge method at this time.

In the senior year the students make practical diagnoses of all cases which occur in their service during one-half the term. It is probable that each student performs diagnoses upon from ten to fifty cases of intestinal parasites. In the didactic lectures, two lectures of one hour each are given, in which general symptomatology and the treatment of the disease are thoroughly discussed. In the clinics each student sees from a few up to thirty or forty cases, perhaps, under treatment in his service during the session. It is seldom, however, that a student does not have one or more cases of hookworm disease assigned to him for diagnosis, and to be watched and treated. The fundamental principles of prevention are thoroughly explained, both in the didactic lecture and in the lecture introductory to the laboratory diagnosis.

7. The Press. The work of enlisting the press has been done, and well done. The newspapers, early in 1910, delighted in less than serious discussions of the hookworm—"the lazy germ," "the hookworm theory," "the fad," "the myth," "the conception of ingenious minds for the injury of the South." Some of them denounced the assertion that such a disease existed at all. Many were particularly bitter in disclaiming its existence in the South. Very few papers could be said to be friendly, or willing to co-operate actively with the Commission in launching the work.

The work, however, began. As definite progress in locating and treating infected persons advanced, the results were investigated by the papers. One by one their attitude changed. They began to publish serious statements. They got behind the directors, and aided in educating the public. Without exception, so far as is known, they now recognize the importance of the disease, and are contributing space in their columns to the propaganda for its relief and control.

8. **Instruction in the Public Schools.** The effort to secure the teaching of the dangers of soil-pollution and the prevention of soil-pollution, as a regular part of the instruction given in the public schools of each State, has met with gratifying success, but the task has not yet been completed. The educational departments of State and county have been the strongest possible allies in the work. The State superintendents of education in some of the States have aided in the passage of laws for better sanitary conditions in the schools. Bulletins on hookworm disease have been published and distributed by State directors of education. These departments have also sent out large numbers of letters to county officials and to teachers, urging their co-operation in the work. County boards of education, in many instances, have given financial aid. In a large number of counties the superintendents have visited the schools with field directors, and have aided in enlisting the active interest of teachers, and in having the pupils examined and treated. The teachers themselves have been the most effective allies the field directors have found.

Laws requiring the building and use of sanitary privies at all the public schools have been enacted in Virginia and Louisiana, and are being enforced. In North Carolina no new schoolhouse is accepted by the State department until it has been provided with sanitary privies. In many of the States sanitary privies, for the protection of the children and as a demonstration to the community, have been built at the schoolhouses by action of county boards.

Definite instruction on the subject of hookworm disease and the dangers and prevention of soil-pollution has been made a part of the school course in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, and Kentucky. In Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, and Kentucky the text-

book has been supplemented by bulletins, leaflets, or catechisms especially prepared by the State directors of the service. In some of the States, like Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas, instruction on sanitation is given by means of health days, lectures, and literature under the direction of the school leagues.*

9. Intensive Community Work. The task of making definite, measurable reduction in the degree of infection for heavily infected areas, and of making definite, measurable increase in the sanitary index of the areas, began toward the close of the five-year period for which the Commission was created. Intensive community work was the method adopted.

The county dispensary, with its hurried six weeks' campaign, was intended as a rallying-point to which people could be brought to hear lectures; to see exhibits of hookworms and photographs; to observe the microscope at work in recognizing hookworm infection; to follow the method of treating cases; to receive literature; and, as a result of treatment there given, to see a sufficient number of improved cases to convince them that the disease existed, that it was a serious menace, and that they should adopt measures for combating it. The dispensary was an educational agency, and it was not expected to secure a measurable reduction in the degree of infection. Large numbers of people have been treated at the dispensaries and the degree of infection has doubtless been reduced. The dispensary work has resulted also in the building of many privies at schools and at farm homes, so that the sanitary index has been raised in many counties; but the dispensary work does not yield the demonstrable advance that can be easily measured and recorded.

Intensive community work has been done in twelve communities, distributed over four States. These communities

* See also Bulletin of the U. S. Bureau of Education, 1914, No. 20, *The Rural School and Hookworm Disease*.—Washington, Government Printing Office, 1914.

average 188 families, 1,025 persons, and approximately 32 square miles of territory. The task undertaken was directed: (1) toward the examination of every person in the community for hookworm infection, and the treatment of the infected until cured; (2) toward the improvement of privies already existing in the community, and the construction of new ones at homes where none was found. It was hardly expected, of course, that every person would actually be examined; that all those infected would be cured; that every family would provide itself with an improved privy; that the privies constructed would signify a high grade of workmanship; or that all members of the family would immediately acquire the habit of using a privy and of giving proper care to it. Under the circumstances, however, the progress has been noteworthy. Of the 12,305 persons residing in these 12 communities, 9,195, or 75 per cent., have been examined for hookworm infection. Of these 9,195 persons, 2,418, or 26 per cent., were found infected. Of the 2,418 infected, 2,264, or 94 per cent., received one or more treatments for the disease, and 653 persons, or 29 per cent., were shown by re-examination to be cured. The actual percentage of cures is undoubtedly much higher, since to demonstrate positively that a cure has been effected requires re-examinations from two to eight weeks after treatment.

The sanitary surveys show that there are 2,257 homes in the 12 communities; that 1,127 of them, or 50 per cent., had some kind of privy, and that 1,130, or 50 per cent., had no kind of privy when the work began. There are now in these 12 communities, representing 2,257 homes, 1,988 privies; that is to say, the number of families having privies was increased from 50 per cent. to 88 per cent. Twelve per cent. of the 2,257 homes have not been provided with privies. The sanitary work has been advanced further in some communities than in others.

The privies constructed are of various types. Very few, if any, are flyproof continuously. Some have not at any time been flyproof. Many are crudely constructed, doubtless more so, in many cases, than the houses, barns, stables, and other buildings seen on the premises; yet the fact that 861 privies have been built where none existed before signifies a measurable advance.

Although various types of privies are to be seen in these communities, the prevailing variety is known as the pit privy, a description and illustration of which may be seen in a leaflet prepared by the State Health Commissioner of Virginia and issued by the Virginia State Department of Education; in Special Bulletin No. 43 of the North Carolina State Board of Health; and in Special Bulletin No. 1, issued by the Mississippi State Board of Health.

Although it is certain that the pit privy greatly decreases the danger from human excrement when this privy is placed in sandy or clay soils and at considerable distance from the water supplies, yet, like other types of privies which do not destroy or remove the dangerous bacterial life in the excreta, it is doubtless a source of danger in certain soil formations—particularly in swampy areas where drinking water is obtained from shallow wells, and in limestone regions. The State health officers, in suggesting the pit privy for farmhouses, do not urge it as an ideal privy in any sense; they are careful to explain that they accept it only on the recognized principle of public health work that complete progress is not to be looked for at a single step. Privies are of as many types as there are carpenters to build them and householders to care for them; and sanitary values are relative at best. Because they realize that this is the case, and because they see that the pit privy at its best can become an effective means of decreasing

soil-pollution, practical field workers not infrequently suggest its installation. Probably the pit privy represents the highest type of sanitation that some localities will be able to develop for years to come. Here, as in other phases of intensive community health work, 100 per cent. efficiency is the ideal toward which all are anxious to strive; but in the present stage of human progress we shall probably have to expect somewhat less than that if we are to make any measurable advance.

10. Development of State and Local Health Service. There has been a marked growth in sentiment favoring preventive measures through public health agencies, and a significant increase in expenditures by the States for health work. The eleven Southern States report an expenditure of \$392,364 from their own funds for health departments in 1914, as compared with \$216,195 in 1910, or an increase of 81 per cent. in less than five years. While the Commission assumes no credit to itself for this wholly voluntary action on the part of the States, it is a matter for congratulation that the co-operative efforts of the Commission and of the State departments of health, exerted in one field—that of hookworm disease—have proved stimulative to other departments of health work, and have aided in the development of public health agencies by the States and communities. If the activities of the Commission, in pointing out the problem and the means of solving it, have thus resulted in helping people to help themselves, it would appear that the hopes of the founder have been largely realized. In a letter of August 12, 1914, announcing the approaching termination of the five-year period for which his pledge was made, Mr. Rockefeller said: "The work thus far accomplished would seem to have brought about in all of the Southern States a very general knowledge on the part of physicians, health authorities, and the public, regarding

the prevalence of hookworm disease and the methods of treating and preventing it. The chief purpose of the Commission may thus be deemed to have been accomplished." With the awakened public sense, and the growing belief in the fundamental need for preventive measures, the future for public health work seems bright.

GENERAL SUMMARY WITH NOTES

TABLE 1.—*Infection Survey, 1914.*

State	Number of Surveys Made*	Number Children Examined	Number Infected	Per cent. Infected
Alabama.....	12	12,583	7,182	57.1
Arkansas.....	27	18,225	1,868	10.2
Georgia.....	37	17,576	13,277	75.5
Kentucky.....	3	3,470	483	13.9
Louisiana.....	19	17,846	6,205	34.8
Mississippi.....	30	30,663	5,176	16.9
North Carolina.....	13	14,600	3,769	25.8
South Carolina.....	10	3,711	1,866	50.3
Tennessee.....	24	18,716	6,402	34.2
Texas.....	17	13,959	3,379	24.2
Virginia.....	21	18,337	2,452	13.4
Total.....	213	169,686	52,059	30.7

TABLE 2.—*Infection Survey, No. of Counties Surveyed, by Years.*

State	No. of Counties	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914 (by Quarters)					Grand Total
						1	2	3	4	Total	
Alabama.....	67	....	4	9	12	2	2	4	3	11	36
Arkansas.....	75	....	3	7	14	3	5	8	8	24	48
Georgia.....	148	....	2	15	15	5	6	6	20	37	69
Kentucky.....	120	....	....	3	18	1	....	....	....	1	22
Louisiana.....	64	....	10	11	20	3	5	4	2	14	55
Mississippi.....	79	....	10	19	24	7	5	5	8	25	78
North Carolina.....	100	1	21	34	34	5	4	1	..	10	100
South Carolina.....	44	....	3	8	17	1	1	1	1	4	32
Tennessee.....	96	....	11	11	12	2	5	9	6	22	56
Texas.....	249	....	....	4	20	4	5	4	4	17	41
Virginia.....	100	....	10	8	21	6	2	3	9	20	59
Total.....	1,142	1	74	129	207	39	40	45	61	185	596

* Includes 28 second surveys.

TABLE 3.—*Infection Survey.*
NUMBER OF CHILDREN EXAMINED AND NUMBER INFECTED, BY YEARS.

TABLE 4.
COMPARATIVE DEGREE OF INFECTION BETWEEN PERSONS OF ALL AGES AND THOSE OF SCHOOL AGE.

State	ALL AGES			SCHOOL AGE		
	Examined	Infected	P. C. Infection	Examined	Infected	P. C. Infection
Alabama.....	52,742	21,974	41.8	28,374	15,220	53.7
Arkansas.....	52,970	10,505	19.8	30,004	6,906	23.2
Georgia.....	73,278	44,347	60.5	30,633	23,570	76.9
Kentucky.....	128,030	42,682	33.6	89,583	29,386	32.7
Louisiana.....	55,002	24,601	44.7	49,445	20,117	40.6
Mississippi.....	166,623	56,814	34.1	84,096	30,941	36.7
North Carolina.....	278,664	82,449	29.6	111,158	46,614	41.9
South Carolina.....	58,787	20,403	34.8	20,750	9,352	45.0
Tennessee.....	75,667	20,186	26.6	30,628	12,179	39.8
Texas.....	63,376	17,790	28.0	32,151	12,014	37.4
Virginia.....	82,527	17,189	20.8	42,170	10,529	24.9
Total.....	1,087,666	358,940	33.0	548,992	216,828	39.5

TABLE 5.—*Sanitary Survey, 1914.*

State	Number of Surveys Made*	Number of Rural Homes Inspected
Alabama.....	13	2,204
Arkansas.....	24	10,369
Georgia.....	25	7,352
Kentucky.....	14	13,732
Louisiana.....	19	6,867
Mississippi.....	26	12,209
North Carolina.....	8	3,316
South Carolina.....	2	885
Tennessee.....	31	6,684
Texas.....	18	10,315
Virginia.....		
Total.....	180	73,933

TABLE 6.—*Sanitary Survey—No. of Counties Surveyed, by Years.*

State	No. of Counties	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914 (by Quarters)					Grand Total
						1	2	3	4	Total	
Alabama.....	67	....	9	15	11	2	2	3	5	12	47
Arkansas.....	75	....	7	10	14	2	4	6	7	19	50
Georgia.....	148	....	10	14	19	4	8	6	7	25	68
Kentucky.....	120	....	7	18	2	2	4	4	12	37	
Louisiana.....	64	....	10	12	18	3	6	4	2	15	55
Mississippi.....	79	....	5	24	28	5	5	4	6	20	77
North Carolina.	100	....	42	21	33	2	1	1	0	4	100
South Carolina.	44	....	5	21	13	...	1	1	2	41	
Tennessee.....	96	....	14	9	18	3	2	10	13	28	69
Texas.....	249	....	4	20	4	5	5	4	18	42	
Virginia.....	100	....	15	47	5	...	...	...	...	67	
Total.....	1,142	....	117	184	197	27	35	44	49	155	653

* Includes 25 second surveys.

TABLE 7.—Sanitary Survey.
NUMBER OF RURAL HOMES INSPECTED, BY YEARS.

State	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914 (by Quarters)				Total	Grand Total
					1	2	3	4		
Alabama	2,617	3,642	2,263	373	273	510	740	1,896	10,418	
Arkansas	4,376	8,051	8,524	1,894	2,091	2,432	1,877	8,294	29,245	
Georgia	3,933	4,623	4,892	1,021	3,011	1,491	1,829	7,352	20,800	
Kentucky . . . . .	.....	3,372	13,681	802	4,001	4,645	2,761	12,209	29,262	
Louisiana	6,805	8,462	6,477	863	1,270	1,162	1,757	5,052	26,796	
Mississippi	1,304	11,178	19,732	2,681	3,321	1,675	1,985	9,662	41,876	
North Carolina	12,066	7,150	10,893	507	229	1,428	288	2,452	32,561	
South Carolina	1,870	5,015	3,252	.....	.....	240	645	885	11,022	
Tennessee	2,898	1,904	4,720	578	476	2,042	2,954	6,050	15,572	
Texas . . . . .	.....	1,383	7,925	2,364	3,604	2,515	1,832	10,315	19,623	
Virginia	2,662	9,814	1,029	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,505	
Total	38,531	64,594	83,388	11,083	18,276	18,140	16,668	64,167	250,680	

TABLE 8.—Sanitary Survey.
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOMES INSPECTED WITH CLASSIFICATION OF PRIVIES FOUND, ALL YEARS.

State	CLASS OF PRIVIES.					Grand Total
	A	B	C	D	E	
Alabama.....	27	.....	.....	.....	85	5,473
Arkansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,288
Georgia.....	8	7	.....	.....	23	13,783
Kentucky.....	73	230	138	3,831	11,667	6,979
Louisiana.....	7	173	146	1,186	15,746	13,323
Mississippi.....	71	18	132	113	18,357	29,262
North Carolina.....	34	6	24	227	15,193	26,796
South Carolina.....	94	2	2	10	5,034	9,538
Tennessee.....	10	19	8	287	5,401	5,880
Texas.....	983	373	515	1,802	5,290	11,022
Virginia.....	53	14	.....	683	7,450	15,572
Total.....	1,360	842	965	8,247	113,682	19,623
						125,584
						250,680

TABLE 9.—*Dispensary Summary.*
NUMBER OF COUNTIES APPROPRIATING, BY YEARS.

State	No. of Counties in State	1914 (by Quarters)					Grand Total				
		1910	1911	1912	1913	1	2	3	4	Total	
Alabama.....	67	1	11	14	13	1	1	4	5	11	50
Arkansas.....	75	....	1	2	20	2	3	3	2	10	33
Georgia.....	148	....	2	21	19	2	8	6	8	24	66
Kentucky.....	120	....	....	7	14	1	1	5	3	10	31
Louisiana.....	64	....	8	10	19	2	4	4	1	11	43
Mississippi.....	79	1	10	24	20	5	5	5	7	22	77
North Carolina.	100	....	17	41	41	..	..	..	..	..	99
South Carolina.	44	....	2	19	17	..	..	..	1	1	39
Tennessee.....	96	....	5	10	13	3	3	6	2	14	42
Texas.....	249	....	....	13	22	..	1	4	2	7	42
Virginia.....	100	....	3	12	10	..	4	..	4	114	29
Total.....	1,142	2	59	173	208	14	30	37	31	114	556

TABLE 10.—*Dispensary Summary.*
NUMBER OF COUNTIES HAVING DISPENSARY WORK COMPLETED, BY YEARS.

State	No. of Counties in State	1914 (by Quarters)					Grand Total				
		1910	1911	1912	1913	1	2	3	4	Total	
Alabama.....	67	....	10	15	12	2	2	4	8	16	53
Arkansas.....	75	....	1	2	12	4	6	10	8	28	43
Georgia.....	148	....	1	18	21	4	8	6	8	26	66
Kentucky.....	120	....	....	6	12	..	3	6	5	14	32
Louisiana.....	64	....	5	10	20	3	5	2	2	14	49
Mississippi.....	79	....	7	22	26	5	5	5	6	21	76
North Carolina.	100	....	16	38	38	4	3	..	..	7	99
South Carolina.	44	....	2	20	16	..	..	2	1	3	41
Tennessee.....	96	....	....	12	15	4	4	5	3	16	43
Texas.....	249	....	....	4	20	4	5	5	7	21	45
Virginia.....	100	....	3	8	13	..	1	4	2	7	31
Total.....	1,142	....	45	155	205	30	42	49	50	173	578

TABLE 11.—*Dispensary Summary.*
NUMBER OF PERSONS MICROSCOPICALLY EXAMINED AT DISPENSARIES, BY YEARS.

State	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914 (by Quarters)				Total	Grand Total
					1	2	3	4		
Alabama.....	1,697	4,267	19,770	2,312	9,306	12,654	2,736	27,008	52,742	
Arkansas.....	3,031	4,576	17,639	7,763	9,225	6,340	4,396	27,724	52,970	
Georgia.....	1,020	1,121	14,509	16,211	7,344	15,112	9,168	8,793	40,417	73,278
Kentucky.....	.....	14,049	50,436	3,410	5,996	29,239	24,840	63,545	128,030	
Louisiana.....	2,862	8,004	24,606	5,901	5,698	5,325	2,606	19,530	55,002	
Mississippi.....	49	7,222	40,176	73,854	10,433	10,222	14,797	9,870	45,322	166,623
North Carolina.....	16,701	126,562	104,607	17,107	8,126	4,413	1,148	30,794	278,664	
South Carolina.....	2,130	8,124	37,438	2,603	2,526	3,707	2,259	11,095	58,787	
Tennessee.....	.....	8,267	24,165	9,562	15,651	12,000	6,022	43,235	75,667	
Texas.....	.....	8,460	30,453	6,926	7,752	6,195	3,590	24,463	63,376	
Virginia.....	1,073	18,329	30,220	5,898	2,204	14,588	10,215	32,905	82,527	
Total.....	1,069	35,837	255,323	429,399	79,259	91,818	118,426	76,475	366,038	1,087,666

TABLE 12.—*Dispensary Summary.*
NUMBER OF PERSONS MICROSCOPICALLY EXAMINED AT STATE LABORATORY, BY YEARS.

State	1910	1911	1912	Prior to 1913	1913	1914 (by Quarters)				Grand Total	
						1	2	3	4		
Alabama.....	92	183	639	914	731	255	303	374	225	1,157	2,802
Arkansas.....	.....	.....	600	446	118	130	93	108	449	449	1,495
Georgia.....	1,440	4,300	2,985	8,725	3,789	847	471	688	581	2,587	15,101
Kentucky.....	.....	31,006	31,006	31,006	26,078	1,186	4,394	3,039	8,576	17,195	74,279
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	2,382	1,862	69	143	23	67	302	4,546	4,546
Mississippi.....	.....	.....	3,069	2,605	418	473	328	652	1,871	7,545	7,545
North Carolina....	7,949	20,115	9,761	37,825	3,280	183	385	367	168	1,103	42,208
South Carolina....	.....	.....	4,355	8,099	161	225	317	200	903	13,357	13,357
Tennessee.....	607	897	1,504	725	95	167	163	122	547	2,776	2,776
Texas....	.....	834	834	1,084	57	57	84	49	247	2,165	2,165
Virginia.....	4,369	5,569	9,938	8,021	359	448	385	254	1,446	19,405	19,405
Total.....	9,481	29,574	51,691	*101,152	56,720	3,748	7,196	5,861	11,002	27,807	185,679

* See note following Table No. 13.

TABLE 13.—*Dispensary Summary.*
TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS MICROSCOPICALLY EXAMINED, BY YEARS.

State	1910	1911	1912	Prior to 1913	1913	1914 (by Quarters)				Grand Total
						1	2	3	4	
Alabama.....	92	1,880	4,906	6,878	20,501	2,567	9,609	13,028	2,961	28,165
Arkansas.....	3,031	4,576	8,207	18,085	7,881	9,355	6,433	4,504	28,173	54,465
Georgia.....	2,460	5,421	17,494	25,375	20,000	8,191	15,583	9,856	9,374	43,004
Kentucky.....	.....	45,055	45,055	76,514	4,596	10,390	30,278	33,416	80,740	202,309
Louisiana.....	2,862	8,004	13,248	26,468	5,970	5,841	5,348	2,673	19,832	59,548
Mississippi.....	49	7,222	40,176	50,516	76,459	10,851	10,695	15,125	10,522	47,193
North Carolina....	7,949	36,816	136,323	181,088	107,887	17,290	8,511	4,780	1,316	31,897
South Carolina.....	2,130	8,124	14,609	45,537	2,764	2,751	4,024	2,459	11,998	72,144
Tennessee.....	607	9,164	9,771	24,890	9,657	15,818	12,163	6,144	43,782	78,443
Texas.....	.....	9,294	9,294	31,537	6,983	7,809	6,279	3,639	24,710	65,541
Virginia.....	5,442	23,898	29,340	38,241	6,257	2,652	14,973	10,469	34,351	101,932
Total.....	10,550	65,411	307,014	*393,381	486,119	84,007	99,014	122,287	87,477	393,845
										1,273,345

* In the column headed "Prior to 1913" there are included 600 examinations for Arkansas, 2,382 for Louisiana, 3,089 for Mississippi, and 4,355 for South Carolina that cannot be itemized by years, because of a lack of uniformity in the early State records. The column "Prior to 1913" is consequently 10,406 examinations in excess of the total examinations reported for 1910, 1911, and 1912.

TABLE 14.—*Dispensary Summary.*
NUMBER OF SPECIMENS POSITIVE TO VARIOUS INTESTINAL PARASITES, BY DISPENSARIES, 1914.*

State	Total Number	Total Positive	Hook-worm	Ascaris	Oxyuris	Strongyloides	Trichocerca-lus	Hymenolepis	Taenia	Protozoa	Others
Alabama.....	27,008	10,837	10,837	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arkansas.....	27,724	4,400	2,366	351	25	21	28	499	13	...	2
Georgia.....	40,417	25,021	24,580	504	7	14	10	273	6	...	...
Kentucky.....	63,545	32,175	19,820	22,623	58	12	5,482	912	2	...	...
Louisiana.....	19,530	7,134	7,068	446	20	...	343	38	7	...	...
Mississippi.....	45,322	8,549	8,204	256	6	...	...	16	192	5	...
North Carolina ..	31,299	5,671	5,671	962	86	3	25	247	...	8	...
South Carolina ..	11,095	4,794	4,486	730	75	9	5	95	19	...	...
Tennessee.....	43,235	18,328	9,817	9,908	1,046	...	...	2,445	848	15	...
Texas.....	24,463	4,365	4,343	...	6	...	...	...	15	1	...
Virginia.....	32,905	14,999	4,301	10,980	493	...	...	2,394	127	1	...
Total.....	366,543	136,273	101,493	46,760	1,822	59	10,748	3,246	69	8	3

* Findings other than hookworm are incidental.

TABLE 15.—*Dispensary Summary.*
NUMBER OF SPECIMENS POSITIVE TO VARIOUS INTESTINAL PARASITES, BY STATE LABORATORY, 1914.*

State	Total Number Positive	Total Positive	Hook-worm	Ascaris	Oxyuris	Strongyloides	Trich-ocephalus	Hymenolepis	Taenia	Protozoa	Others
Alabama.....	1,157	346	261	17	2	3	.....	22	.....	7	34
Arkansas.....	449	39	26	4	.....	.....	.....	7	2	.....	.....
Georgia.....	2,587	1,016	895	53	2	6	.....	55	3	.....	4
Kentucky.....	17,195	5,211	3,536	3,737	49	1	1,769	401	3	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	302	76	76	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	1,871	531	474	9	4	.....	.....	2	42	.....	.....
North Carolina	1,103	287	226	46	1	3	4	.....	14	6	.....
South Carolina	903	129	84	10	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	547	138	54	27	1	.....	.....	17	9	1	34
Texas.....	247	68	62	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	1,446	385	176	199	10	.....	48	20	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	27,807	8,226	5,870	4,110	69	14	1,843	574	15	7	72

* Findings other than hookworm are incidental.

TABLE 16.—*Dispensary Summary.*
TOTAL NUMBER OF SPECIMENS POSITIVE TO VARIOUS INTESTINAL PARASITES, 1914.*

State	Total Number	Total Positive	Hook-worm	Ascaris	Oxyuris	Strongyloides	Trichocephalus	Hymenolepis	Taenia	Protozoa	Others
Alabama.....	28,165	11,183	11,098	17	2	3	.....	22	.....	7	34
Arkansas.....	28,173	4,439	2,392	355	25	21	28	506	15	.....	2
Georgia.....	43,004	26,037	25,475	557	9	20	10	328	9	.....	4
Kentucky.....	80,740	37,386	23,356	26,360	107	13	7,251	1,313	5	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	19,832	7,210	7,144	448	20	.....	346	38	7	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	47,193	9,080	8,678	265	10	.....	18	234	5	.....	.....
North Carolina..	32,402	5,958	5,897	1,008	87	6	29	261	6	8	.....
South Carolina..	11,998	4,923	4,570	740	75	10	5	99	19	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	43,782	18,466	9,871	9,935	1,047	.....	2,462	857	16	.....	35
Texas.....	24,710	4,433	4,405	6	6	.....	.....	.....	15	1	.....
Virginia.....	34,531	15,384	4,477	11,179	503	.....	2,442	147	1	.....	.....
Total.....	394,350	144,499	107,363	50,870	1,891	73	12,591	3,820	84	15	75

* Findings other than hookworm are incidental.

TABLE 17.—*Dispensary Summary.*
NUMBER OF PERSONS TREATED FOR HOOKWORM DISEASE AT DISPENSARIES, BY YEARS.

State	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914 (by Quarters)				Grand Total
					1	2	3	4	
Alabama.....	15,389	9,113	8,077	655	4,095	5,521	670	10,941	43,520
Arkansas.....	350	1,412	3,517	635	436	375	245	1,691	6,970
Georgia.....	587	10,341	10,006	4,626	8,983	5,875	5,076	24,560	45,494
Kentucky.....	6,353	13,491	483	482	6,669	10,438	18,072		37,916
Louisiana.....	6,322	11,965	11,847	2,529	1,440	2,153	969	7,091	37,225
Mississippi.....	10,578	37,358	17,751	387	1,329	5,120	1,396	8,232	73,919
North Carolina.....	29,939	41,702	21,937	2,635	1,212	1,161	404	5,412	98,990
South Carolina.....	2,437	21,154	11,066	1,208	1,025	1,445	76	3,754	38,411
Tennessee.....	6,592	7,033	1,355	4,244	2,753	1,355		9,707	23,332
Texas.....	4,298	9,032	800	688	1,201	1,471	4,160		17,490
Virginia.....	619	5,632	6,557	291	136	1,693	2,181	4,301	17,109
Total.....	66,221	155,920	120,314	15,604	24,070	33,966	24,281	97,921	440,376

TABLE 18.—*Dispensary Summary.*
NUMBER OF PERSONS TREATED FOR HOOKWORM DISEASE BY PHYSICIANS, BY YEARS.

State	1910	1911	1912	Prior to 1913	1913	1914 (by Quarters)				Grand Total
						1	2	3	4	
Alabama.....	.....	.....	.....	4,516	3,625	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,141
Arkansas.....	.....	.....	.....	1,923	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,423
Georgia.....	7,228	6,887	14,115	5,733	.....	.....	8,702	5,732	14,434	34,282
Kentucky.....	.....	15,750	15,750	29,720	.....	11,270	6,843	2,194	20,307	65,777
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	.....	7,530	5,011	359	249	112	28	748
Mississippi.....	15,803	10,201	26,004	5,614	.....	.....	.....	7,200	7,200	38,818
North Carolina....	8,000	16,709	15,859	40,568	11,905	2,940	1,823	3,199	1,264	9,226
South Carolina.....	1,774	10,840	12,614	.....	312	.....	.....	.....	.....	312
Tennessee.....	666	584	1,250	282	18	125	82	130	.....	355
Texas.....	.....	3,230	3,230	1,685	.....	183	.....	201	.....	384
Virginia.....	4,420	1,627	6,047	1,264	.....	192	.....	.....	1,094	5,299
Total.....	8,000	46,600	64,978	*133,547	66,319	4,004	13,467	19,139	17,642	254,118

* See note following Table No. 19.

TABLE 19.—Dispensary Summary.
TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS TREATED FOR HOOKWORM DISEASE, BY YEARS.

State	1910	1911	1912	Prior to 1913	1913	1914 (by Quarters)				Grand Total
						1	2	3	4	
Alabama	15,389	9,113	29,018	11,702	655	4,095	5,521	670	10,941	51,661
Arkansas	350	1,412	3,685	5,017	635	436	375	245	1,691	10,393
Georgia	7,815	17,228	25,043	15,739	4,626	8,983	14,577	10,808	38,994	79,776
Kentucky	22,103	43,211	483	11,752	13,512	12,632	38,379	103,693		
Louisiana	6,322	11,965	25,817	16,858	2,888	1,689	2,265	997	7,839	50,514
Mississippi	26,381	47,559	73,940	23,365	387	1,329	5,120	8,596	15,432	112,737
North Carolina . . .	8,000	46,648	57,561	112,209	33,842	5,575	3,035	4,360	1,668	14,638
South Carolina	4,211	31,994	36,205	11,066	1,520	1,025	1,445	76	4,066	51,337
Tennessee	666	7,176	7,842	7,295	1,373	4,369	2,835	1,486	10,062	25,199
Texas	7,528	7,528	10,717	983	688	1,402	1,471	4,544	22,789	
Virginia	5,039	7,259	12,298	7,821	483	136	1,693	3,275	5,587	25,706
Total	8,000	112,821	220,898	*355,688	186,633	19,608	37,537	53,105	41,923	152,173
										694,494

* In the column headed "Prior to 1913" there are included 4,516 persons treated for Alabama, 1,923 for Arkansas, and 7,350 for Louisiana, that could not be itemized by years because of a lack of uniformity in the early State records. The column "Prior to 1913" is consequently 13,969 in excess of the total number of persons reported as treated for 1910, 1911, and 1912.

TABLE 20.—*Dispensary Summary.*
TREATMENTS BY DISPENSARIES FOR HOOKWORM DISEASE, 1914.

State	NUMBER OF PERSONS AND TIMES TREATED						Total No. of Persons Treated	Total No. of Treat- ments
	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six		
Alabama.....	10,941	2,442	350	43	7	1	10,941	13,784
Arkansas.....	1,691	286	109	3	2	2	1,691	2,093
Georgia.....	24,560	10,243	4,425	500	80	16	24,560	39,824
Kentucky.....	18,072	255	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,072	18,327
Louisiana.....	7,091	3,220	1,251	87	1	.....	7,091	11,650
Mississippi.....	8,232	7,644	7,030	32	2	2	8,232	22,942
North Carolina.....	5,412	3,779	3,106	105	19	10	5,412	12,431
South Carolina.....	3,754	3,174	2,692	2,457	424	.....	3,754	12,597
Tennessee.....	9,707	8,443	6,855	53	6	.....	9,707	25,064
Texas.....	4,160	724	71	5	.....	.....	4,160	4,960
Virginia.....	4,301	3,499	3,202	.....	.....	.....	4,301	11,002
Total.....	97,921	43,709	29,091	3,285	541	127	97,921	174,674

TABLE 21.—*Dispensary Summary.*
NUMBER OF PERSONS TREATED FOR PARASITES OTHER THAN HOOKWORM, 1914.

State	Ascaris	Oxyuris	Strongyloides	Trichocelphalus	Hymenolepis	Taenia	Protozoa	Other Parasites	Total
Alabama.....	47	11	2	14	214	8	.....	.....	296
Arkansas.....	.....	.....	.....	4,362	657	.....	.....	.....	17,848
Georgia.....	12,801	28	.....	49	15	2	.....	.....	381
Kentucky.....	310	5	.....	16	194	5	.....	.....	477
Louisiana.....	256	6	.....	25	247	.....	8	.....	1,331
Mississippi.....	962	86	3	10	.....	63	3	.....	308
North Carolina.....	232	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	9,705	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,705
Texas.....	24,313	136	15	4,466	1,390	18	8	.....	30,346

TABLE 22.—*Enlisting the Physicians, All Years.*

State	Number Physicians in State	Number Reporting	Number Reporting Treat- ing Hookworm	Number Cases Reported Treated by Physicians
Alabama.....	2,350	.....	.....	8,141
Arkansas.....	3,200	1,158	547	3,423
Georgia.....	3,255	1,724	1,400	34,282
Kentucky.....	3,300	2,214	2,103	65,777
Louisiana.....	2,035	1,544	559	13,289
Mississippi.....	2,000	1,634	1,150	38,818
North Carolina.....	1,762	1,521	1,108	61,699
South Carolina.....	1,440	886	574	12,926
Tennessee.....	3,400	.....	740	1,867
Texas.....	2,365	1,552	585	5,299
Virginia.....	2,300	801	441	8,597
Total.....	27,407	13,034	9,207	254,118

TABLE 23.—*Putting a Stop to Soil Pollution.*
EDUCATING THE PEOPLE, ALL YEARS.

State	By ADDRESSES					Number Letters Mailed	Number Pieces Literature Distributed	By LITERATURE
	PUBLIC		SCHOOL		SPECIAL			
	Number	Attendance	Number	Attendance	Number			
Alabama	1,184	112,530	411	22,905	24	485	3,780	40,000
Arkansas	1,355	197,891	354	31,827	218	15,425	47,142	196,097
Georgia	2,579	178,975	266	13,017	63	3,363	39,208	315,812
Kentucky	2,776	357,633	1,061	29,220	219	30,702	31,614	303,189
Louisiana	1,703	217,329	261	21,395	76	3,996	50,654	339,397
Mississippi	2,644	251,577	2,685	188,867	172	8,804	78,334	592,727
North Carolina	1,495	121,392	1,977	21,881	62	5,008	68,084	932,711
South Carolina	68	8,484	90	7,834	21	2,524	18,211	69,276
Tennessee	1,043	140,345	154	13,611	146	2,301	22,043	285,955
Texas	1,046	59,757	407	46,472	78	7,183	31,818	206,278
Virginia	203	15,265	611	20,000	9	1,130	8,100	37,000
Total	16,096	1,661,178	8,277	417,029	1,088	80,921	398,988	3,318,442

GENERAL SUMMARY WITH NOTES

TABLE 24.
COUNTY APPROPRIATIONS (BY YEARS).

State	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914 (by Quarters)				Grand Total
					1	2	3	4	
Alabama.....	\$ 60 00	\$ 1,710 00	\$ 1,775 00	\$ 2,066 00	\$ 150 00	\$ 157 50	\$ 620 75	\$ 628 17	\$ 1,556 42 \$ 7,167 42
Arkansas.....	50 00	205 94	3,716 45	500 00	550 00	600 00	268 60	1,918 60	5,890 99
Georgia.....	300 00	2,950 00	2,642 50	400 00	1,375 00	837 20	1,147 24	3,759 44	9,651 94
Kentucky.....	.....	1,950 00	4,400 00	274 00	400 00	1,005 00	950 00	2,629 00	8,979 00
Louisiana.....	1,077 50	1,563 00	3,346 00	525 00	950 00	900 00	280 00	2,655 00	8,641 50
Mississippi.....	181 50	1,672 48	4,939 73	4,404 92	1,000 00	1,300 00	1,442 00	1,170 00	4,912 00
North Carolina.....	4,250 36	10,161 59	11,227 16	250 00	250 00	.....	.....	500 00	26,139 11
South Carolina.....	101 20	990 67	2,675 00	250 00	550 00	400 00	75 00	1,275 00	5,041 87
Tennessee.....	450 00	1,350 00	1,721 65	610 68	850 00	1,250 00	500 00	3,210 68	6,732 33
Texas.....	.....	4,100 00	6,300 00	.....	300 00	1,200 00	600 00	2,100 00	12,500 00
Virginia.....	400 00	1,200 00	1,150 00	.....	300 00	135 00	100 00	535 00	3,285 00
Total.....	\$ 241 50	\$ 10,011 54	\$ 31,185 93	\$ 43,649 68	\$ 3,959 68	\$ 6,982 50	\$ 8,389 95	\$ 5,719 01	\$ 25,051 14 \$110,139 79

TABLE 25.
COUNTY EXPENDITURES (BY YEARS).

State	1911	1912	1913	1914 (by Quarters)				Total	Grand Total
				1	2	3	4		
Alabama.....	\$ 1,086 60	\$ 974 90	\$ 1,174 40	\$ 118 70	\$ 373 20	\$ 493 24	\$ 348 43	\$ 1,333 57	\$ 4,569 47
Arkansas.....	50 00	131 90	1,460 81	778 35	1,025 84	602 29	272 47	2,678 95	4,321 66
Georgia.....	89 25	1,885 58	2,493 23	590 55	1,250 92	827 93	1,013 13	3,682 53	8,150 59
Kentucky.....	.....	1,750 00	3,750 00	190 00	850 00	1,205 00	950 00	3,195 00	8,695 00
Louisiana.....	502 50	1,613 00	2,837 70	825 00	1,054 94	900 00	280 00	3,059 94	8,013 14
Mississippi.....	943 67	4,255 93	5,122 38	519 14	791 61	1,286 40	756 57	3,353 72	13,676 70
North Carolina.....	3,431 95	8,161 36	7,788 86	1,335 66	961 16	.....	.....	2,296 82	21,678 99
South Carolina.....	47 05	600 87	768 53	345 37	470 80	185 29	25 50	1,026 96	2,443 41
Tennessee.....	.....	742 58	1,499 74	691 47	885 32	954 54	405 90	2,937 23	5,179 55
Texas.....	1,059 97	5,284 35	966 75	1,304 10	1,389 50	893 98	4,554 33	10,898 65	
Virginia.....	152 30	500 00	1,200 00	.....	100 00	535 00	250 00	885 00	2,737 30
Total.....	\$ 6,303 32	\$21,679 09	\$33,380 00	\$ 6,360 99	\$ 9,067 89	\$ 8,379 19	\$ 5,195 98	\$29,004 05	\$ 90,366 46

TABLE 26.
EXPENDITURES OF COMMISSION (BY YEARS).

TABLE 27.
PARTIAL RECORD OF COMMUNITY WORK DURING 1914 AS REPORTED BY STATE DIRECTORS.

STATE	COUNTY	COMMUNITY	FIELD DIRECTOR	DATES	INFECTION SURVEY			SANITATION										
					Area (sq. miles)	Census	Examined	Treated	Quarantine	No. Families in Community	No. Families With Privates	No. Families Without Privates	No. of Farms	No. of Families With Privates	No. of Families Without Privates	When Work Began	When Work Ended	
Louisiana.....	Cameron.....	Cameron.....	McKinney.....	Oct. 2 Dec. 31	121,300	1,185	350	318	224	134	90	212	12					
Louisiana.....	Livingston.....	Maurepas.....	Adams.....	Oct. 3 Dec. 31	45,1,017	759	263	260	6	189	135	54	150	39				
Louisiana.....	Lincoln.....	Choudrant.....	Bauchum.....	Oct. 10 Dec. 31	60,1,180	608	250	266	1	185	74	111	132	53				
North Carolina	Sampson.....	Salemburg.....	Collison.....	May 9 Sept. 30	25	875	754	251	145	168	71	97	149	19				
North Carolina	Robeson.....	Philadelphia.....	Absher.....	May 23 Oct. 17	23	941	766	217	177	12	186	67	119	186	.....		
North Carolina	Nash.....	Red Oak.....	Champion.....	June 20 Nov. 14	30,1,135	1,091	281	228	30	199	109	90	199	.....			
North Carolina	Columbus.....	Hallsboro.....	Covington.....	Aug. 1 Dec. 5	63,1,245	1,237	479	479	93	245	94	151	245	.....			
North Carolina	Nash.....	Mount Pleasant	Kibler.....	Sept. 19 Dec. 31	27	801	624	99	95	4	154	53	101	129	25			
North Carolina	Sampson.....	Ingold.....	Collinson.....	Oct. 31 Dec. 31	25	551	365	102	91	10	115	38	77	115	.....		
South Carolina	Spartanburg.....	Reidville.....	Routh.....	Aug. 8 Dec. 9	16,1,088	329	59	3	...	188	111	77	116	72				
South Carolina	Cherokee.....	Sunnyside.....	Rodgers.....	Aug. 29 Dec. 12	20	699	511	31	28	4	119	34	85	100	19			
Virginia.....	Albermarle....	Albermarle....	Bray and Gault	May 1 Dec. 31	32,1,473	966	36	36	31	285	207	78	255	30				

CHAPTER II.
SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS BY STATES.*

ALABAMA.

I. INFECTION SURVEY.

Infection survey, based on an examination of at least 200 children between the ages of 6 and 18 years, taken at random from the country.

County	Surveyed by	Number Examined	Number Infected	Per cent. of Infection
*Butler.....	Orr.....	924	647	70.0
Clay.....	Williams.....	215	180	83.7
DeKalb.....	Caldwell.....	275	43	15.6
Jackson.....	Williams.....	335	161	48.0
Fayette.....	Caldwell and Williams.....	1,954	1,252	64.0
Franklin.....	Orr.....	295	61	20.7
Lee.....	Williams and Meriwether.....	1,769	1,094	61.8
Macon.....	Caldwell and Williams.....	924	312	33.7
Marion.....	Orr and Meriwether.....	1,618	834	51.5
Russell.....	Orr.....	331	144	43.5
Tallapoosa.....	Caldwell.....	1,890	534	28.3
Winston.....	Meriwether and Williams.....	2,053	1,920	94.0
	Total.....	12,583	7,182	57.1

II. SANITARY SURVEY.

Sanitary survey, based on an inspection of privy conditions at at least 100 country homes.

County	Surveyed by	TYPE OF PRIVY							Sanitary Index
		A	B	C	D	E	F	Total	
Blount.....	Orr.....					17	101	118	1.44
*Butler.....	Orr.....					24	284	308	.77
Cherokee.....	Meriwether.....					74	107	181	4.09
Cullman.....	Caldwell.....					76	69	145	5.24
DeKalb.....	Caldwell.....					101	69	170	5.94
Fayette.....	Caldwell and Williams.....					91	64	155	5.87
Lawrence.....	Meriwether.....				1	44	81	126	3.69
Lee.....	Williams and Meriwether.....					34	120	154	2.21
Macon.....	Caldwell and Williams.....					128	87	215	5.95
Marion.....	Orr and Meriwether.....					9	109	118	.76
Russell.....	Orr.....	1				44	113	158	3.42
Tallapoosa.....	Caldwell.....					70	52	122	5.73
Winston.....	Meriwether and Williams.....				1	92	141	234	4.04
Total.....		1			2	804	1,397	2,204	3.72

* All summaries will be found in the tables in Chapter I.

* Second survey.

ALABAMA

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III. WORK OF COUNTY DISPENSARIES.

County	Field Director	Amount Appropriated	Amount Expended	EXAMINATIONS		TREATMENT						NUMBER OF PERSONS AND TIMES TREATED	
				No. of Persons Examined	No. of Persons Injected	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Total	
Blount.....	Orr.....	\$150 00	\$32 85	203	22	27	10	12	12	12	12	37	1,281
*Butter.....	Orr.....	105 70	1,553	790	851	347	36	36	36	36	36	36	1,281
Cherokee.....	Meriwether.....	46 16	492	36	36	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	208
Clay.....	Williams.....	28 17	28 17	437	210	206	2	2	2	2	2	2	63
Cullman.....	Caldwell.....	39 25	169	52	56	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	115
Dekalb.....	Caldwell & Williams.....	100 00	42 00	474	61	38	8	8	8	8	8	8	2,661
Fayette.....	Orr.....	157 50	4,249	1,990	1,981	609	53	12	6	6	6	6	102
Franklin.....	Jackson.....	150 00	45 00	540	72	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	201
Lauderdale.....	Orr.....	49 00	627	180	180	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	201
Lawrence.....	Meriwether.....	200 00	89 00	40	104	104	17	17	17	17	17	17	121
Lee.....	Williams & Meriwether.....	150 00	22 00	294	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	121
Macon.....	162 50	162 50	3,772	1,467	1,467	282	36	36	36	36	36	36	1,785
Marion.....	150 00	1,831	1,831	1,452	1,498	169	50	50	50	50	50	50	724
Russell.....	Orr & Meriwether.....	110 00	3,304	1,263	1,263	456	49	49	49	49	49	49	1,768
Tallapoosa.....	Orr.....	35 00	491	157	157	44	10	10	10	10	10	10	211
Winston.....	Caldwell & Williams.....	150 00	127 49	3,764	773	775	163	30	30	30	30	30	974
	Meriwether & Williams.....	158 25	158 25	4,578	3,208	3,208	248	41	41	41	41	41	3,497
Total.....		\$1,556 42	\$1,333 57	27,008	10,837	10,941	2,442	350	43	43	43	43	13,784

* Second campaign.

IV. WORK OF STATE LABORATORY.

	Total During 1914
Total number of specimens examined.....	1,157
Total number of specimens positive.....	346
Number of specimens positive to hookworm.....	261
Number of specimens positive to Ascaris.....	17
Number of specimens positive to Hymenolepis.....	22
Number of specimens positive to Trichocephalus.....	1
Number of specimens positive to Oxyuris.....	2
Number of specimens positive to Taenia saginata.....	1
Number of specimens positive to Strongyloides.....	3
Number of specimens positive to Protozoa.....	7
Number of specimens positive to other parasites.....	31

V. WORK OF GENERAL PRACTITIONERS OF MEDICINE.

Number of physicians in the State.....	2,350
Number of physicians reporting.....	.....
Number of physicians reporting: "Treating Hookworm".....	.....
Number of cases reported treated by physicians.....	.....

VI. EDUCATING THE PEOPLE IN SANITATION.

(By Central Office and Field Directors Combined.)

1. By Correspondence:

Number of letters mailed.....	3,780
Number of pieces of literature distributed.....	40,000

2. By Addresses:

Number of public addresses delivered.....	642
Attendance upon public addresses.....	60,814
Number of school addresses delivered.....	53
Attendance upon school addresses.....	3,953
Number of special addresses delivered.....	10
Attendance upon special addresses.....	245

ARKANSAS.

I. INFECTION SURVEY.

Infection survey, based on an examination of at least 200 children between the ages of 6 and 18 years, taken at random from the country.

County	Surveyed by	Number Examined	Number Infected	Per cent. of Infection
*Ashley	Jacocks	1,199	82	6.8
Hot Spring	Campbell	925	152	16.4
Phillips	Bradford	1,096	99	9.0
Pulaski	Fly	2,497	195	7.8
Arkansas	Fly	667	8	1.2
*Hempstead	Campbell	878	111	12.6
Jackson	Bradford	1,379	133	9.6
Jefferson	Fly	1,446	42	2.9
Little River	Campbell	472	84	17.8
Monroe	Bradford	559	95	17.0
Crittenden	Bradford	1,469	293	19.9
*Drew	Fly	326	49	15.0
Greene	Bradford	232	32	13.8
Madison	Fly	215	13	6.0
Marion	Fly	258	65	25.2
Montgomery	Campbell	202	26	12.9
Polk	Campbell	614	67	10.9
Scott	Campbell	210	14	6.7
Van Buren	Bradford	201	34	16.9
Cleburne	Bradford	206	18	8.7
Franklin	Fly	218	5	2.3
Howard	Campbell	357	60	16.8
Johnson	Fly	765	45	5.9
Pike	Campbell	539	83	15.4
Pope	Fly	611	28	4.6
Searcy	Bradford	478	33	6.9
Yell	Campbell	206	2	1.0
Total		18,225	1,868	10.2

* Second survey.

II. SANITARY SURVEY.

Sanitary survey, based on an inspection of privy conditions at at least 100 country homes.

County	Surveyed by	TYPE OF PRIVY						Sanitary Index	
		A	B	C	D	E	F		
*Ashley	Jacocks					131	285	416	3.1
*Hot Springs	Campbell					31	223	254	1.2
Phillips	Bradford					375	669	1,044	3.6
Pulaski	Fly					484	366	850	5.7
Arkansas	Fly					237	111	348	6.8
*Hempstead	Campbell					42	107	149	2.8
Jackson	Bradford					300	810	1,110	2.7
*Jefferson	Fly					414	116	530	7.8
Little River	Campbell					45	140	185	2.4
Monroe	Bradford					39	409	448	.87
Crittenden	Bradford					152	1,162	1,314	1.2
*Drew	Fly					435	291	726	6.0
Madison	Fly					29	221	250	1.2
Marion	Fly					16	167	183	.9
Polk	Campbell					67	239	306	2.2
Scott	Campbell					26	88	114	2.3
Chicot	Fly					205	60	265	7.7
Cleburne	Bradford					49	208	257	1.9
Franklin	Fly					122	74	196	6.2
Howard	Campbell					52	149	201	2.6
Johnson	Fly					184	318	502	3.7
Pike	Campbell					23	90	113	2.0
Pope	Fly					72	171	243	3.0
Searcy	Bradford					45	320	365	1.2
Total						3,575	6,794	10,369	3.4

* Second survey.

III. WORK OF COUNTY DISPENSARIES.

County	Field Director	Amount Appropriated	Amount Expended	Treatments							No. of Persons Examined	No. of Persons Infected	Examinations	Number of Persons and Times Treated
				First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Total				
Ashley.....	Jacocks.....	\$183	54	1,774	119	115	88	79	2	2	288	2	2	288
Hot Spring.....	Campbell.....	169	26	1,239	171	157	5	1	2	2	163	2	2	163
Phillips.....	Bradford.....	166	36	1,562	120	87	3	18	...	...	90	...	...	90
Pulaski.....	Fly.....	259	19	3,188	218	276	88	18	...	...	382	...	...	382
Arkansas.....	Fly.....	184	41	1,278	21	21	2	2	...	...	23	...	...	23
Hempstead.....	Campbell.....	239	35	1,447	147	144	13	4	...	...	161	...	...	161
Jackson.....	Bradford.....	250	00	143	60	2,277	177	72	1	1	73	...	...	73
Jefferson.....	Fly.....	245	98	2,006	47	45	5	5	...	...	50	...	...	50
Little River.....	Campbell.....	200	00	132	75	957	106	101	21	21	122	...	...	122
Monroe.....	Bradford.....	150	00	79	75	1,260	145	53	53	53	53	...	...	53
Crittenden.....	Bradford.....	200	00	150	68	2,421	391	157	30	30	187	...	...	187
Drew.....	Fly.....	163	10	658	64	41	12	1	1	1	54	...	...	54
Chicot.....	Fly.....	103	15	405	11	11	3	1	1	1	15	...	...	15
Greene.....	Bradford.....	.....	.....	232	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	...	...	32
Madison.....	Fly.....	.....	.....	234	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	...	...	13
Marion.....	Fly.....	.....	.....	338	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	...	...	76
Montgomery.....	Campbell.....	200	00	136	10	202	26	26	5	5	5	...	...	5
Polk.....	Campbell.....	200	00	59	26	439	81	78	12	12	12	...	...	12
Van Buren.....	Bradford.....	93	60	93	60	201	34	34	34	34	34	...	...	34
Cleburne.....	Bradford.....	.....	.....	288	19	19	9	9	9	9	9	...	...	9
Franklin.....	Fly.....	.....	.....	231	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	...	...	7
Howard.....	Campbell.....	.....	.....	448	77	53	53	53	53	53	53	...	...	53
Johnson.....	Fly.....	.....	.....	995	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	...	...	56
Pike.....	Campbell.....	175	00	88	99	651	87	69	69	69	69	...	...	69
Pope.....	Fly.....	200	00	80	88	868	34	35	35	35	35	...	...	35
Searey.....	Bradford.....	.....	.....	709	51	51	23	23	23	23	23	...	...	23
Yell.....	Campbell.....	.....	.....	206	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	2
Total.....	.....	\$1,918	60	\$2,678	95	27,724	2,342	1,691	286	109	3	2	2	2,093

IV. WORK OF STATE LABORATORY.

	Total During 1914
Total number of specimens examined.....	449
Total number of specimens positive.....	39
Number of specimens positive to hookworm.....	26
Number of specimens positive to Ascaris.....	4
Number of specimens positive to Hymenolepis.....	7
Number of specimens positive to Trichocephalus.....	.....
Number of specimens positive to Oxyuris.....	.....
Number of specimens positive to Taenia saginata.....	2
Number of specimens positive to Strongyloides.....	.....
Number of specimens positive to Protozoa.....	.....
Number of specimens positive to other parasites.....	.....

V. WORK OF GENERAL PRACTITIONERS OF MEDICINE.

Number of physicians in the State.....	3,200
Number of physicians reporting.....	.....
Number of physicians reporting: "Treating Hookworm".....	.....
Number of cases reported treated by physicians.....	.....

VI. EDUCATING THE PEOPLE IN SANITATION.

(By Central Office and Field Directors Combined.)

1. By Correspondence:	
Number of letters mailed.....	16,978
Number of pieces of literature distributed.....	49,762
2. By Addresses:	
Number of public addresses delivered.....	189
Attendance upon public addresses.....	20,949
Number of school addresses delivered.....	296
Attendance upon school addresses.....	31,827
Number of special addresses delivered.....	185
Attendance upon special addresses.....	14,548

GEORGIA.**I. INFECTION SURVEY.**

Infection survey, based on an examination of at least 200 children between the ages of 6 and 18 years, taken at random from the country.

County	Surveyed by	Number Examined	Number Infected	Per cent. of Infection
Baldwin.....	Wood.....	371	238	64.1
Banks.....	Verner.....	727	589	81.0
Bryan.....	Leonard.....	477	383	80.3
Chattahoochee.....	Moore.....	288	202	70.1
Decatur.....	Wood.....	1,137	1,129	99.2
Early.....	Wood.....	223	203	91.0
Elbert.....	Verner.....	502	124	24.7
Emanuel.....	Whittle.....	1,820	1,752	96.2
Fayette.....	Leonard.....	202	57	28.2
Franklin.....	Verner.....	814	554	68.0
Gordon.....	Verner.....	204	34	16.6
Grady.....	Wood.....	1,433	1,424	99.4
Hart.....	Verner.....	295	54	18.3
Heard.....	Moore.....	206	72	35.0
Jackson.....	Verner.....	437	90	20.6
Jones.....	Whittle.....	202	106	52.5
Lumpkin.....	Verner.....	204	121	59.3
McDuffie.....	Riser.....	286	191	66.8
Mitchell.....	Wood.....	717	715	99.7
Miller.....	Wood.....	302	298	98.7
Milton.....	Moore.....	203	84	41.4
Montgomery.....	Whittle.....	548	508	92.7
Newton.....	Riser.....	200	45	22.5
Oconee.....	Riser.....	217	48	22.1
Paulding.....	Leonard.....	215	62	28.8
Pike.....	Wood.....	224	56	25.0
Pulaski.....	Henry.....	469	323	68.9
Sumter.....	Henry.....	263	149	56.7
Tatnall.....	Whittle.....	798	646	81.0
Taylor.....	Wood.....	204	153	75.0
Telfair.....	Whittle.....	1,127	1,103	97.9
Terrell.....	Moore.....	213	71	33.3
Toombs.....	Whittle.....	541	533	98.5
Towns.....	Verner.....	365	277	75.9
Walker.....	Moore.....	228	58	25.4
Webster.....	Moore.....	268	195	72.8
Wheeler.....	Whittle.....	646	630	97.5
Total.....		17,576	13,277	75.5

II. SANITARY SURVEY.

Sanitary survey, based on an inspection of privy conditions at at least 100 country homes.

County	Surveyed by	TYPE OF PRIVY							Sanitary Index
		A	B	C	D	E	F	Total	
Baldwin.....	Wood.....					156	72	228	6.84
Banks.....	Verner.....					84	238	322	2.6
Bryan.....	Leonard.....					71	49	120	5.9
Chattahoochee.....	Moore.....				1	413	51	465	8.9
Decatur.....	Wood.....					450	392	842	5.3
Early.....	Wood.....					246	197	443	5.5
Elbert.....	Verner.....					257	229	486	5.2
Emanuel.....	Whittle.....					200	112	312	6.4
Franklin.....	Verner.....					170	168	338	5.02
Grady.....	Fort.....	3				158	102	263	7.1
Hart.....	Verner.....					320	163	483	6.6
Jones.....	Whittle.....					58	104	162	3.5
McDuffie.....	Riser.....					72	48	120	6.0
Mitchell.....	Wood.....	1				272	171	444	6.3
Miller.....	Wood.....	4				119	58	181	8.7
Montgomery.....	Whittle.....					99	105	204	4.8
Pulaski.....	Henry.....					121	22	143	8.4
Stewart.....	Henry.....					77	42	119	6.4
Sumter.....	Henry.....					304	90	394	7.7
Tattnall.....	Whittle.....					130	126	256	5.0
Telfair.....	Whittle.....					171	167	338	5.0
Toombs.....	Whittle.....					84	84	168	5.0
Towns.....	Verner.....					10	185	195	.51
Webster.....	Moore.....				1	80	50	131	6.3
Wheeler.....	Whittle.....					91	104	195	4.6
Total.....		8			2	4,213	3,129	7,352	5.8

III. WORK OF COUNTY DISPENSARIES.

County	Field Director	Amount Appropriated	Amount Expended	Examinations		Treatments						Total
				No. of Persons Examined	No. of Persons Infected	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	
Emanuel	Whittle	\$250 00	\$250 00	3,880	3,001	3,001	3,044	31	4	1	1	3,341
Pulaski	Henry	150 00	100 07	829	2,043	2,043	42	6	2	...	...	444
Decatur	Wood	250 00	249 80	2,639	2,376	2,376	728	311	107	33	6	3,228
Grady	Wood	225 00	219 17	3,078	136	136	994	273	75	19	3	3,740
Stewart	Henry	150 00	77 49	328	533	533	98	55	1	1	1	290
Sumter	Henry	150 00	119 42	533	223	223	9	3	1	...	...	236
Elbert	Verner	100 00	95 75	1,299	199	199	98	10	...	...	...	111
Hart	Verner	100 00	91 74	660	100	100	10	1	...	...	...	111
Tattnall	Whittle	250 00	220 31	3,553	2,004	2,000	812	175	...	...	...	2,987
Toombs	Whittle	177 24	177 24	3,022	1,908	1,908	890	351	7	...	...	3,156
Banks	Verner	100 00	100 00	1,628	958	958	695	155	...	...	...	1,808
Mitchell	Wood	232 30	1,940	1,534	1,534	1,534	634	243	78	11	2	2,502
Montgomery	Whittle	174 90	174 90	2,490	1,392	1,392	1,405	576	254	1	...	2,236
Wayne	Verner	80 00	74 90	399	399	399	307	242	52	...	...	1,000
Webster	Whittle	100 00	100 00	512	316	316	276	184	...	...	...	776
Wheeler	Whittle	150 00	140 73	1,849	1,259	1,259	784	574	2	1	...	2,624
Leonard	Leonard	100 00	74 06	1,012	592	592	470	419	2	...	...	1,483
Bryan	Moore	100 00	90 20	420	230	230	124	49	...	...	...	422
Early	Wood	100 00	99 62	808	664	664	627	159	28	2	...	816
Jackson	Verner	150 00	150 00	912	136	136	130	98	40	...	...	404
Jones	Whittle	150 00	100 00	1,039	429	429	426	206	11	1	...	905
Riser	McDuffie	150 00	83 15	416	251	251	222	174	126	71	4	597
Miller	Wood	150 00	146 10	580	429	429	158	77	...	...	...	594
Telfair	Whittle	220 00	220 00	3,606	2,397	2,395	1,228	522	24	2	1	4,172
Franklin	Verner	...	97 90	1,588	855	855	197	71	10	...	...	1,133
Baldwin	Wood	142 58	1,047	353	376	376	85	31	11	6	3	512
Total		\$3,759 44	\$3,682 53	40,417	24,580	24,560	10,243	4,425	500	80	16	39,824

IV. WORK OF STATE LABORATORY.

	Total During 1914
Total number of specimens examined.....	2,587
Total number of specimens positive.....	1,016
Number of specimens positive to hookworm.....	895
Number of specimens positive to Ascaris.....	53
Number of specimens positive to Hymenolepis.....	55
Number of specimens positive to Trichocephalus.....	.....
Number of specimens positive to Oxyuris.....	2
Number of specimens positive to Taenia saginata.....	3
Number of specimens positive to Strongyloides.....	6
Number of specimens positive to Protozoa.....	.....
Number of specimens positive to other parasites.....	4

V. WORK OF GENERAL PRACTITIONERS OF MEDICINE.

Number of physicians in the State.....	3,255
Number of physicians reporting.....	1,724
Number of physicians reporting: "Treating Hookworm".....	974
Number of cases reported treated by physicians.....	14,434

VI. EDUCATING THE PEOPLE IN SANITATION.

(By Central Office and Field Directors Combined.)

1. By Correspondence:	
Number of letters mailed.....	18,751
Number of pieces of literature distributed.....	39,465
2. By Addresses:	
Number of public addresses delivered.....	708
Attendance upon public addresses.....	44,719
Number of school addresses delivered.....	239
Attendance upon school addresses.....	13,017
Number of special addresses delivered.....	33
Attendance upon special addresses.....	1,610

KENTUCKY.

I. INFECTION SURVEY.

Infection survey, based on an examination of at least 200 children between the ages of 6 and 18 years, taken at random from the country.

County	Surveyed by	Number Examined	Number Infected	Per cent. of Infection
*Breathitt.....	Shirley.....	267	222	83.1
*Pulaski.....	Steele.....	1,735	247	14.2
Shelby.....	Lock.....	1,468	14	.95
	Total.....	3,470	483	13.9

II. SANITARY SURVEY.

Sanitary survey, based on an inspection of privy conditions at at least 100 country homes.

County	Surveyed by	TYPE OF PRIVY							Sanitary Index
		A	B	C	D	E	F	Total	
Adair.....	Lock.....				55	269	324	1.7	
Carlisle.....	Richmond.....		47	342			389	11.8	
Clinton.....	Curry.....			5	53	109	167	3.9	
Jackson.....	Lock.....				18	218	236	.76	
Knott.....	Curry.....				168	20	210	11.57	
Larue.....	Steele.....	2	4	21	197	382	429	1,031	9.7
Letcher.....	Shirley.....					618	1,442	2,060	3.0
Livingston.....	Curry.....		126	8	168	36	338	33.52	
Morgan.....	Shirley.....		3	108	2,191	1,548	3,850	6.45	
Pendleton.....	Shirley.....	6	40		1927	870	127	2,970	20.4
Shelby.....	Lock.....		15		38	236	124	413	11.6
Wayne.....	Curry.....			10	6	34	171	221	5.5
*Fulton.....	Richmond.....				30	211		241	11.8
*Clay.....	Lock.....			1		243	1,038	1,282	1.93
	Total.....	23	183	22	2384	5,589	5,531	13,732	9.66

* Second survey.

III. WORK OF COUNTY DISPENSARIES.

64

KENTUCKY

Total:

IV. WORK OF STATE LABORATORY.

	Total During 1914
Total number of specimens examined.....	17,195
Total number of specimens positive.....	4,211
Number of specimens positive to hookworm.....	3,536
Number of specimens positive to Ascaris	3,737
Number of specimens positive to Hymenolepis.....	401
Number of specimens positive to Trichocephalus.....	1,769
Number of specimens positive to Oxyuris.....	49
Number of specimens positive to Taenia saginata.....	3
Number of specimens positive to Strongyloides.....	1
Number of specimens positive to Protozoa.....	.....
Number of specimens positive to other parasites.....	.....

V. WORK OF GENERAL PRACTITIONERS OF MEDICINE.

Number of physicians in the State.....	3,300
Number of physicians reporting.....	2,214
Number of physicians reporting: "Treating Hookworm".....	674
Number of cases reported treated by physicians.....	20,307

VI. EDUCATING THE PEOPLE IN SANITATION.

(By Central Office and Field Directors Combined.)

1. By Correspondence:	
Number of letters mailed.....	14,966
Number of pieces of literature distributed.....	203,868
2. By Addresses:	
Number of public addresses delivered.....	1,078
Attendance upon public addresses.....	107,482
Number of school addresses delivered.....	419
Attendance upon school addresses.....	29,220
Number of special addresses delivered.....	219
Attendance upon special addresses.....	30,702

LOUISIANA.

I. INFECTION SURVEY.

Infection survey, based on an examination of at least 200 children between the ages of 6 and 18 years, taken at random from the country.

County	Surveyed by	Number Examined	Number Infected	Per cent. of Infection
Cameron	McKinney	615	132	21.5
Catahoula	Trezevant	1,563	597	38.2
Concordia	Trezevant	701	89	12.7
DeSoto	McKinney	1,294	351	27.1
East Carroll	Baucum	403	2	.5
Evangeline	McKinney	955	90	9.4
Franklin	Trezevant	2,254	818	36.3
Jeff Davis	McKinney	1,302	48	3.7
Madison	Baucum	439	7	1.6
Plaquemines	Baucum	216	.....	.....
Richland	Baucum	860	141	16.4
St. John the Baptist	Trezevant	221	4	1.8
Terrebonne	Trezevant	226	35	15.5
West Carroll	Baucum	454	69	15.2
*Washington	Adams	1,493	1,218	81.6
*St. Tammany	Adams	985	647	65.7
*Lincoln	Baucum	460	247	53.7
*Tangipahoa	McKinney	1,429	612	42.8
*Union	Trezevant	1,976	1,098	55.6
	Total	17,846	6,205	34.8

* Second survey.

II. SANITARY SURVEY.

Sanitary survey, based on an inspection of privy conditions at at least 100 country homes.

County	Surveyed by	TYPE OF PRIVY						Sanitary Index
		A	B	C	D	E	F	
Cameron.....	McKinney.....				124	186	310	4.0
Cameron.....	McKinney,							
†Cameron Comm	unity.....		22	112	90	224		7.46
Catahoula.....	Trezevant.....			154	76	230		6.7
Concordia.....	Trezevant.....			319	458	777		4.1
DeSoto.....	McKinney.....			96	120	216		4.4
East Carroll.....	Baucum.....			109	110	219		5.0
Evangeline.....	McKinney.....			201	207	408		4.9
Franklin.....	Trezevant.....			320	55	375		8.5
Jeff Davis.....	McKinney.....			234	7	241		9.7
Lincoln.....	Baucum,							
†Choudrant Com	munity.....			74	111	185		4.0
Livingston.....	Adams,							
†Maurepas Com	munity.....			14	121	54	189	8.25
Madison.....	Baucum.....	3			157	42	202	9.2
Plaquemines.....	Baucum.....		1	14	310		325	10.8
Richland.....	Baucum.....				207	65	272	7.6
St. John the								
Baptist.....	Trezevant.....		2	9	363	8	382	10.4
St. Tammany.....	Adams.....			32	91	47	170	10.1
Terrebonne.....	Trezevant.....	7	12	50	227	12	308	15.1
West Carroll.....	Baucum.....				123	98	221	5.6
*Washington.....	Adams.....				216	150	366	6.0
*Lincoln.....	Baucum.....				88	127	215	4.1
*Tangipahoa.....	McKinney.....				157	210	367	4.3
*Union.....	Trezevant.....				339	528	867	3.9
Total.....		3	8	14	141	4,142	2,761	7,069
								6.6

* Second survey.

† Community work.

LOUISIANA

III. WORK OF COUNTY DISPENSARIES.

County	Community	Field Director	Amount Appropriated	Amount Expended	EXAMINATIONS		TREATMENTS						NUMBER OF PERSONS AND TIMES TREATED	
					No. of Persons Examined	No. of Persons Infected	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Total	
Cameron.....	Cameron.....	McKinney McKinney	\$200 00	\$200 00	615	132	132	132	132	132	132	132	396	1,050
†Cameron.....	Catohonia.....	Trezevant.....	300 00	300 00	1,563	350	350	350	350	350	350	350	852	852
Concordia.....	Concordia.....	Trezevant.....	200 00	200 00	42	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	102	102
DeSoto.....	McKinney.....	McKinney.....	200 00	200 00	1,294	351	351	351	351	351	351	351	437	437
E. Carroll.....	Baumeum.....	150 00	150 00	403	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4
Evangeline.....	McKinney.....	200 00	200 00	955	90	90	83	83	83	83	83	83	173	173
Franklin.....	Trezevant.....	300 00	300 00	2,254	818	818	477	477	477	477	477	477	1,572	1,572
Jeff Davis.....	McKinney.....	104 94	1,302	48	48	48	45	45	45	45	45	45	93	93
Lincoln.....	Chondrant.....	Baumeum.....	80 00	80 00	608	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	590	590
Livingston.....	Maurepas.....	Adams.....	175 00	175 00	759	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	369	369
Madison.....	Baumeum.....	Baumeum.....	175 00	175 00	439	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	14	14
Plaquemines.....	Richland.....	225 00	225 00	216	141	141	147	147	147	147	147	147	345	345
St. John the Baptist.....	Trezevant.....	.....	.....	.....	12	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Terrebonne.....	Trezevant.....	Baumeum.....	175 00	175 00	226	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
W. Carroll.....	Adams.....	100 00	100 00	454	69	67	64	64	64	64	64	64	155	155
*Washington.....	Adams.....	100 00	100 00	1,493	1,218	1,220	411	411	411	411	411	411	1,781	1,781
*St. Tammany.....	Baumeum.....	150 00	150 00	985	631	631	238	238	238	238	238	238	993	993
*Lincoln.....	McKinney.....	200 00	200 00	460	247	247	206	206	206	206	206	206	565	565
*Tangipahoa.....	Trezevant.....	200 00	200 00	1,429	612	612	267	267	267	267	267	267	902	902
*Union.....	.....	.....	.....	1,976	1,098	1,098	120	120	120	120	120	120	218	218
Total.....	.....	.....	\$2,655 00	\$3,059 94	19,530	7,068	7,091	3,220	1,251	87	1	1	11,650	11,650

* Second campaign.

† Community work.

IV. WORK OF STATE LABORATORY.

	Total During 1914
Total number of specimens examined.....	302
Total number of specimens positive.....	76
Number of specimens positive to hookworm.....	76
Number of specimens positive to Ascaris.....	2
Number of specimens positive to Hymenolepis.....	.....
Number of specimens positive to Trichocephalus.....	3
Number of specimens positive to Oxyuris.....	.....
Number of specimens positive to Taenia saginata.....	.....
Number of specimens positive to Strongyloides.....	.....
Number of specimens positive to Protozoa.....	.....
Number of specimens positive to other parasites.....	.....

V. WORK OF GENERAL PRACTITIONERS OF MEDICINE.

Number of physicians in the State.....	2,035
Number of physicians reporting.....	111
Number of physicians reporting: "Treating Hookworm".....	54
Number of cases reported treated by physicians.....	748

VI. EDUCATING THE PEOPLE IN SANITATION.

(By Central Office and Field Directors Combined.)

1. By Correspondence:	
Number of letters mailed.....	6,271
Number of pieces of literature distributed.....	88,155
2. By Addresses:	
Number of public addresses delivered.....	211
Attendance upon public addresses.....	27,363
Number of school addresses delivered.....	261
Attendance upon school addresses.....	21,395
Number of special addresses delivered.....	37
Attendance upon special addresses.....	2,758

MISSISSIPPI.

I. INFECTION SURVEY.

Infection survey, based on an examination of at least 200 children between the ages of 6 and 18 years, taken at random from the country.

County	Surveyed by	Number Examined	Number Infected	Per cent. of Infection
Attala.....	Dedwylder.....	660	188	28.5
Benton.....	Boswell.....	1,879	267	14.2
Bolivar.....	Applewhite.....	408	20	4.9
Carroll.....	Whitfield.....	2,888	46	1.6
Choctaw.....	Whitfield.....	368	53	14.4
Coahoma.....	Boswell.....	790	1	.13
DeSota.....	Applewhite and Dedwylder.....	700	3	.43
Harrison.....	Rowan.....	366	253	69.1
Issaquena.....	Applewhite.....	840	4	.48
Lamar.....	Whitfield.....	633	515	81.4
Marshall.....	Boswell and Buchanan.....	257	4	1.6
Monroe.....	Boswell.....	994	526	52.9
Montgomery.....	Whitfield.....	1,151	159	13.8
Neshoba.....	Rowan.....	206	152	73.8
Panola.....	Applewhite.....	1,250	9	.72
Pontotoc.....	Applewhite.....	2,274	123	5.4
Quitman.....	Dedwylder.....	1,238	23	1.86
Sharkey.....	Dedwylder.....	1,121	6	.54
Sunflower.....	Whitfield.....	1,858	27	1.45
Tallahatchie.....	Whitfield.....	1,235	11	.8
Tate.....	Whitfield.....	402	1	.25
Tunica.....	Boswell.....	678	0	0.0
Washington.....	Buchanan.....	1,112	0	0.0
Yalobusha.....	Dedwylder.....	570	13	2.3
Yazoo.....	Buchanan.....	2,481	14	.56
*Itawamba.....	Boswell.....	538	330	61.3
*Forrest.....	Whitfield.....	440	314	71.4
*Jackson.....	Dedwylder.....	442	255	57.7
*Jones.....	Buchanan and Dedwylder.....	1,408	1,161	82.5
†Jeff Davis.....	Dedwylder.....	1,476	698	47.3
Total.....		30,663	5,176	16.8

* Second survey.

† Third survey.

II. SANITARY SURVEY.

Sanitary survey, based on an inspection of privy conditions at least 100 country homes.

County	Surveyed by	TYPE OF PRIVY						Sanitary Index	
		A	B	C	D	E	F		
Attala.....	Dedwylder.....					355	337	692	5.1
Benton.....	Boswell.....					16	271	287	.5
Bolivar.....	Applewhite.....	57				143	52	252	28.3
Choctaw.....	Whitfield.....					20	88	108	1.8
Coahoma.....	Boswell.....	6	5			189	146	346	8.3
De Soto.....	Applewhite and Dedwylder.....					123	240	363	3.4
Issaquena.....	Applewhite.....	1				160	140	301	5.6
Monroe.....	Boswell.....					191	412	603	3.2
Panola.....	Applewhite.....	2				181	109	292	6.9
Pontotoc.....	Applewhite.....					160	230	390	4.1
Quitman.....	Dedwylder.....			20		771	462	1,253	6.9
Sharkey.....	Dedwylder.....		10	12		420	385	827	6.7
Sunflower.....	Whitfield.....	1				132	65	198	7.2
Tallahatchie.....	Whitfield.....					35	93	128	2.7
Tate.....	Whitfield.....					38	124	162	2.3
Tunica.....	Boswell.....					78	190	268	2.9
Warren.....	Dedwylder.....					255	205	460	5.5
Washington.....	Buchanan.....					938	130	1,068	8.8
Yalobusha.....	Dedwylder.....					303	270	573	5.3
Yazoo.....	Buchanan.....					967	124	1,091	8.9
*Pearl River.....	Buchanan.....					250	57	307	8.1
*Itawamba.....	Boswell.....					5	221	226	.2
*Lamar.....	Whitfield.....					79	61	140	5.6
*Jackson.....	Applewhite and Dedwylder.....	2	8			260	176	446	7.2
*Jones.....	Buchanan and Dedwylder.....					512	378	890	5.8
*Marshall.....	Buchanan.....					392	146	538	7.2
Total.....		69	15	40		6,973	5,112	12,209	6.5

* Second survey.

III. WORK OF COUNTY DISPENSARIES.

County	FIELD DIRECTOR	Amount Appropriated	Amount Expended	EXAMINATIONS		TREATMENTS						
				No. of Persons Examined	No. of Persons Infected	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Total
Attala.....	Applewhite and Dedwyder.....	\$200.00	\$200.00	1,317	221	221	203	203	203	203	203	627
Benton.....	Boswell.....	200.00	145.12	2,919	345	346	346	346	346	346	346	1,038
Bolivar.....	Applewhite.....	200.00	112.32	515	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	69
Choctaw.....	Whitfield.....	.....	.....	418	73	73	22	22	22	22	22	.....
Coahoma.....	Boswell.....	200.00	112.45	1,305	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	6
Desoto.....	Applewhite and Dedwyder.....	200.00	95.85	1,461	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	9
Issaquena.....	Applewhite.....	200.00	36.95	1,215	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	15
Iowa.......	Boswell.....	125.00	100.00	1,208	499	498	325	304	2	2	2	1,133
Jeff Davis.....	Dedwyder.....	.....	.....	2,498	848	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	1,033	3,099
Marshall.....	Buchanan.....	200.00	68.00	2,253	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	12
Monroe.....	Boswell.....	267.00	267.00	2,477	816	791	791	791	791	791	791	2,373
Jeania.....	Applewhite.....	200.00	121.22	1,593	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	36
Pontotoc.....	Applewhite.....	200.00	160.30	3,029	150	149	149	149	149	149	149	447
Sharkey.....	Dedwyder.....	200.00	80.55	1,615	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	72
Sunflower.....	Whitfield.....	200.00	65.00	1,401	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	24
Tallahatchie.....	Whitfield.....	200.00	164.17	2,547	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	84
Tate.....	Whitfield.....	200.00	83.45	1,915	22	8	8	8	8	8	8	24
Tunica.....	Boswell.....	250.00	144.38	1,710	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Warren.....	Dedwyder.....	50.00	25.00	1,071	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	6
Washington.....	Buchanan.....	200.00	106.55	2,351	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yalobusha.....	Dedwyder.....	100.00	90.00	1,082	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	39
Yazoo.....	Buchanan.....	250.00	158.38	2,920	14	28	28	28	28	28	28	84
*Pearl River.....	Buchanan and Culley.....	200.00	200.00	1,850	1,293	1,270	1,218	1,218	1,218	1,218	1,218	3,736
*Forrest.....	Whitfield.....	250.00	249.91	1,501	594	571	554	554	554	554	554	1,674
*Lamar.....	Applewhite and Whitfield.....	220.00	208.60	1,792	921	958	395	395	395	395	395	2,307
*Jackson.....	Dedwyder.....	200.00	193.00	1,501	514	520	520	520	520	520	520	1,560
*Jones.....	Buehman and Dedwyder.....	.....	.....	2,819	1,716	1,714	1,362	1,362	1,362	1,362	1,362	4,466
Total.....	.....	\$3,353.72	45,322	7,756	8,232	7,644	7,030	32	2	2	2	22,942

* Second campaign.

IV. WORK OF STATE LABORATORY.

	Total During 1914
Total number of specimens examined.....	1,871
Total number of specimens positive.....	531
Number of specimens positive to hookworm.....	474
Number of specimens positive to Ascaris.....	9
Number of specimens positive to Hymenolepis.....	42
Number of specimens positive to Trichocephalus.....	2
Number of specimens positive to Oxyuris.....	4
Number of specimens positive to Taenia saginata.....	.....
Number of specimens positive to Strongyloides.....	.....
Number of specimens positive to Protozoa.....	.....
Number of specimens positive to other parasites.....	.....

V. WORK OF GENERAL PRACTITIONERS OF MEDICINE.

Number of physicians in the State.....	2,000
Number of physicians reporting.....	424
Number of physicians reporting: "Treating Hookworm".....	323
Number of cases reported treated by physicians.....	7,200

VI. EDUCATING THE PEOPLE IN SANITATION.

(By Central Office and Field Directors Combined.)

1. By Correspondence:	
Number of letters mailed.....	1,850
Number of pieces of literature distributed.....	61,453
2. By Addresses:	
Number of public addresses delivered.....	657
Attendance upon public addresses.....	47,793
Number of school addresses delivered.....	1,096
Attendance upon school addresses.....	64,078
Number of special addresses delivered.....	28
Attendance upon special addresses.....	1,245

NORTH CAROLINA.

I. INFECTION SURVEY.

Infection survey, based on an examination of at least 200 children between the ages of 6 and 18 years, taken at random from the country.

County	Surveyed by	Number Examined	Number Infected	Per cent. of Infection
Ashe	Doane and Leonard	226	20	8.85
Brunswick	Washburn	208	157	75.5
Chatham	Absher	748	98	13.1
Columbus	Covington,			
† Hallsboro Comm	Community	419	245	58.5
Davidson	Leonard	3,076	782	25.4
Graham	Absher	370	297	80.3
Granville	Collinson	1,716	313	18.2
Nash	Champion,			
† Red Oak Comm	Community	416	219	52.6
Nash	Kibler,			
† Mt. Pleasant C	Community	227	57	25.1
Onslow	Sloan	350	308	88.0
Orange	Doane	622	67	10.8
Randolph	Doane	936	185	19.8
Robeson	Absher,			
† Philadelphus C	Community	259	95	36.7
Sampson	Collinson,			
† Salemburg Com	Community	76	40	52.6
Stanly	Washburn	1,970	55	2.79
*Edgecombe	Absher	494	146	29.6
*Forsyth	Doane	1,620	385	23.8
*Wake	Washburn	867	300	34.6
Total		14,600	3,769	25.8

* Second survey.

† Community work.

II. SANITARY SURVEY.

Sanitary survey, based on an inspection of privy conditions at at least 100 country homes.

County	Surveyed by	TYPE OF PRIVY						Sanitary Index	
		A	B	C	D	E	F		
Ashe.....	Doane.....					67	169	236	2.84
Columbus.....	Covington, community.....			1	1	94	177	273	3.72
† Hallsboro co	Absher.....		3	2		14	124	143	2.37
Graham.....	Collinson.....	10				319	35	364	11.5
Granville.....	Champion, community.....		2			113	110	225	5.69
Nash.....	Kibler, community.....					27	23	98	6.11
† Red Oak com	Leonard, Castle Haynes			3	2	30	140	43	13.3
Nash.....	Doane.....	1				64	164	229	3.2
† Mt. Pleasant	Absher, community.....			1		86	182	270	3.56
New Hanover.....	Collinson, community.....			3		68	131	202	4.85
† Wrightshoro-	Collinson,								
community.....	Ingold comm unity.....					51	85	136	3.7
Orange.....	Absher.....		1			142	68	211	7.2
Robeson.....	Collinson.....					155	50	205	7.56
† Philadelphus	Doane.....			6	4	191	121	322	8.1
Sampson.....	Washburn.....			2	13	77	34	126	9.48
† Salemburg co									
Sampson.....									
† Ingold comm									
unity.....									
*Edgecombe.....									
*Wilson.....									
*Forsyth.....									
*Wake.....									
Total.....		24	5	14	78	1,604	1,591	3,316	6.47

* Second surveys.

† Community work.

NORTH CAROLINA

III. WORK OF COUNTY DISPENSARIES.

County	Community	Field Director	Amount Appropriated	Amount Expended	EXAMINATIONS		TREATMENTS						
					No. of Persons Examined	No. of Persons Infected	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Total
Chatham	Ashley	Ashley	\$150 00	1,834	144*	144	131	6	10	15	15	10	415
† Columbus	Hillsboro	Covington	1,335	532	278	106	46	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	985
† Currituck	Knott's Island	Leonard	609	37	29	1	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	37
Davidson	Leonard	Leonard	275 67	7,577	1,230	1,022	979	5	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	3,206
Graham	Absher	Absher	133 34	820	377	377	206	130	16	3	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	732
Granville	Collinson	Collinson	236 82	2,815	370	356	302	259	2	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	919
† Nash	Red Oak	Champion	· · · · ·	1,091	281	228	64	10	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	292
† New Hanover	Mt. Pleasant	Kibler	· · · · ·	635	100	96	9	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	105
Orange	Wrightsboro—	Leonard	180 51	212	31	24	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	26
Randolph	Castle Haynes	Doane	215 21	1,515	98	97	97	97	2	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	233
† Sampson	Philadelphia	Doane	· · · · ·	1,805	227	226	226	226	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	678
Stanly	Absher	Absher	· · · · ·	943	296	232	186	110	9	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	537
* Edgecombe	Collinson	Collinson	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	327	308	38	21	1	1	1	1	368
* Onslow	Ingold	Ingold	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	460	163	147	97	9	4	1	1	258
* Wake	Collinson	Washburn	215 40	3,895	72	72	68	41	5	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	186
* Wilson	Absher	Absher	209 80	599	136	172	161	151	7	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	491
* Forsyth	Sloan	Sloan	155 71	624	435	386	268	207	1	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	852
Total	Doans	Washburn	183 04	1,177	341	339	218	213	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	770
Total	Doans	Collinson	108 92	168	45	43	23	22	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	88
Total	Doans	Washburn	232 40	1,795	407	406	393	393	1	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	1,193
Total	Doans	Doans	250 00	250 00	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	12,431

* Second campaign.

† Community work.

IV. WORK OF STATE LABORATORY.

	Total During 1914
Total number of specimens examined.....	1,103
Total number of specimens positive.....	287
Number of specimens positive to hookworm.....	226
Number of specimens positive to Ascaris.....	46
Number of specimens positive to Hymenolepis.....	14
Number of specimens positive to Trichocephalus.....	4
Number of specimens positive to Oxyuris.....	1
Number of specimens positive to Taenia saginata.....	6
Number of specimens positive to Strongyloides.....	3
Number of specimens positive to Protozoa.....	.....
Number of specimens positive to other parasites.....	.....

V. WORK OF GENERAL PRACTITIONERS OF MEDICINE.

Number of physicians in the State.....	1,762
Number of physicians reporting.....	181
Number of physicians reporting: "Treating Hookworm".....	119
Number of cases reported treated by physicians.....	9,226

VI. EDUCATING THE PEOPLE IN SANITATION.

(By Central Office and Field Directors Combined.)

1. By Correspondence:	
Number of letters mailed.....	20,475
Number of pieces of literature distributed.....	74,670
2. By Addresses:	
Number of public addresses delivered.....	344
Attendance upon public addresses.....	27,991
Number of school addresses delivered.....	242
Attendance upon school addresses.....	21,641
Number of special addresses delivered.....	60
Attendance upon special addresses.....	4,928

SOUTH CAROLINA.

I. INFECTION SURVEY.

Infection survey, based on an examination of at least 200 children between the ages of 6 and 18 years, taken at random from the country.

County	Surveyed by	Number Examined	Number Infected	Per cent. of Infection
*Clarendon.....	Rodgers.....	259	202	78.0
Florence.....	Riser.....	213	141	66.2
*Marlboro.....	Routh.....	172	115	66.9
*Richland.....	Howell.....	481	239	49.7
*Aiken.....	Riser.....	371	250	67.4
Lee.....	Routh.....	251	111	44.2
*Marion.....	Howell.....	302	222	73.5
*Greenville.....	Howell.....	311	134	43.0
Kershaw.....	Howell.....	555	420	75.7
Saluda.....	Howell.....	796	32	4.0
Total.....		3,711	1,866	50.3

II. SANITARY SURVEY.

Sanitary survey, based on an inspection of privy conditions at at least 100 country homes.

County	Surveyed by	TYPE OF PRIVY							Sanitary Index
		A	B	C	D	E	F	Total	
Kershaw.....	Howell.....					67	173	240	2.8
Saluda.....	Howell.....					120	105	225	5.3
Spartanburg.....	Routh,								
† Reidville com Cherokee.....	munity.....	8	1			123	78	210	10.
† Sunnyside co Horry.....	Rodgers, Howell,					34	85	119	2.9
† Myrtle Beach Beaufort.....	community.....					26	42	68	3.8
† Penn School	Routh, community.....					8	15	23	3.5
Total.....		8	1			378	498	885	5.3

*Second Survey.

† Community work.

III. WORK OF COUNTY DISPENSARIES.

County	Community	Field Director	Amount Appropriated	Amount Expended	EXAMINATIONS		TREATMENTS						
					No. of Persons Examined	No. of Persons Infected	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Total
*Clarendon	Rodgers	\$104.20	756	417	420	316	256	195	3	3	3	3	1,190
*Florence.	Riser.	\$100.00	359	177	129	75	63	61	7	7	7	7	328
*Marlboro.	Routh.	150.00	522	264	263	211	200	193	7	7	7	7	881
*Richland.	Howell.	27.10	966	403	396	360	360	329	28	28	28	28	1,473
*Abbeville.	Rodgers.	72.00	153	13	10	6	5	3	3	3	3	3	24
*Aiken.	Riser.	150.00	1,094	386	366	348	133	106	1	1	1	1	954
*Lee.	Routh.	150.00	73.80	339	128	128	91	95	1	1	1	1	409
*Marion.	Howell.	100.00	45.00	688	391	391	345	340	338	338	338	338	1,536
*Williamsburg	Riser.	150.00	145.00	252	130	130	82	82	14	14	14	14	260
Charleston.	Riser.	150.00	337	142	151	112	73	51	10	10	10	10	387
*Cherokee.	Rodgers.	150.00	48.00	730	181	181	151	137	98	10	10	10	577
*Dillon.	Routh.	100.00	37.29	318	213	169	159	156	13	13	13	13	716
*Greenville.	Howell.	150.00	100.00	747	181	178	138	138	46	46	46	46	657
Kershaw.	Howell.	75.00	25.50	1,575	722	722	654	641	179	179	179	179	2,982
Saluda.	Howell.	75.00	25.50	1,072	45	45	38	38	14	14	14	14	173
Reidville.	Routh.	150.00	329	59	3	10	10	8	1	1	1	1	3
Spartanburg.	Rodgers.	150.00	511	31	28	10	10	8	1	1	1	1	47
*Cherokee.	Howell.	150.00	249	123	11	11	11	11	1	1	1	1	1
Horry.	Penn School.	150.00	98	11	11	11	11	11	1	1	1	1	1
Beaufort.	Routh.	150.00	98	11	11	11	11	11	1	1	1	1	1
Total.		\$1,275.00	\$944.76	11,095	4,017	3,754	3,174	2,692	2,457	424	424	96	12,597

* Second campaign.

† Community work.

IV. WORK OF STATE LABORATORY.

	Total During 1914
Total number of specimens examined.....	903
Total number of specimens positive.....	129
Number of specimens positive to hookworm.....	84
Number of specimens positive to Ascaris.....	10
Number of specimens positive to Hymenolepis.....	4
Number of specimens positive to Trichocephalus.....	.....
Number of specimens positive to Hxyuris.....	.....
Number of specimens positive to Taenia saginata.....	.....
Number of specimens positive to Strongyloides.....	1
Number of specimens positive to Protozoa.....	.....
Number of specimens positive to other parasites.....	.....

V. WORK OF GENERAL PRACTITIONERS OF MEDICINE.

Number of physicians in the State.....	1,440
Number of physicians reporting.....	886
Number of physicians reporting: "Treating Hookworm".....	574
Number of cases reported treated by physicians.....	312

VI. EDUCATING THE PEOPLE IN SANITATION.

(By Central Office and Field Directors Combined.)

1. By Correspondence:	
Number of letters mailed.....	18,211
Number of pieces of literature distributed.....	69,276
2. By Addresses:	
Number of public addresses delivered.....	68
Attendance upon public addresses.....	8,484
Number of school addresses delivered.....	90
Attendance upon school addresses.....	8,914
Number of special addresses delivered.....	21
Attendance upon special addresses.....	2,524

TENNESSEE.

I. INFECTION SURVEY.

Infection survey, based on an examination of at least 200 children between the ages of 6 and 18 years, taken at random from the country.

County	Surveyed by	Number Examined	Number Infected	Per cent. of Infection
Bedford.....	Townsend.....	419	4	.95
Claiborne.....	Rude.....	1,724	475	27.6
Grainger.....	Rude.....	799	117	14.6
Hamblen.....	Robinson.....	620	118	19.0
Hancock.....	Robinson.....	1,052	702	66.7
Hardeman.....	Robinson.....	204	31	15.19
Hardin.....	Graves.....	202	35	17.3
Hawkins.....	Robinson.....	1,862	729	39.1
Haywood.....	Robinson.....	236	2	.8
Henry.....	Rude.....	209	50	23.9
James.....	Yancey.....	240	88	36.7
Lauderdale.....	Rude.....	207	61	29.5
Lawrence.....	Yancey.....	216	13	6.0
Loudon.....	Townsend.....	1,068	368	34.5
Marshall.....	Yancey.....	207	2	.9
Monroe.....	Townsend.....	1,982	949	47.9
Polk.....	Townsend.....	1,016	556	54.7
Scott.....	Rude.....	1,202	636	52.9
Sevier.....	Yancey.....	1,469	794	54.0
Unicoi.....	Yancey.....	200	72	36.0
Union.....	Townsend and Rude.....	1,135	177	15.6
Wilson.....	Robinson.....	213	4	1.88
*Jefferson.....	Yancey.....	1,002	173	17.3
*Knox.....	Lee.....	1,232	246	19.9
Total.....		18,716	6,402	34.2

* Second survey.

II. SANITARY SURVEY.

Sanitary survey, based on an inspection of privy conditions at at least 100 country homes.

County	Surveyed by	TYPE OF PRIVY							Sanitary Index
		A	B	C	D	E	F	Total	
Bedford.....	Townsend.....				128	43	171	7.48	
Claiborne.....	Rude.....			2	127	143	272	4.85	
Coffee.....	Graves.....				145	103	248	5.8	
Gibson.....	Townsend.....				114	74	188	6.	
Grainger.....	Rude.....		1	3	114	163	281	4.4	
Grundy.....	Yancey.....				28	112	140	2.	
Hamblen.....	Robinson.....			4	78	118	200	4.4	
Hancock.....	Robinson.....				14	186	200	.7	
Hardeman.....	Robinson.....			3	45	227	275	1.9	
Hardin.....	Graves.....				93	126	219	4.3	
Haywood.....	Robinson.....				33	256	289	1.1	
Henderson.....	Robinson.....				26	131	157	1.6	
Henry.....	Rude.....			4	70	144	218	3.7	
Houston.....	Graves.....				130	42	172	7.6	
James.....	Yancey.....		3	59	156	218		3.0	
Lauderdale.....	Rude.....		17	73	150	240		4.8	
Lawrence.....	Yancey.....		7	139	65	211		7.4	
Loudon.....	Townsend.....				85	93	178	4.8	
Marshall.....	Yancey.....		10	184	24	218		9.6	
Monroe.....	Townsend.....				95	109	204	4.7	
Perry.....	Graves.....				176	58	234	7.5	
Polk.....	Townsend.....		1	87	115	203		4.4	
Scott.....	Rude.....		1	56	211	268		2.19	
Sullivan.....	Robinson.....		2	4	80	14	100	10.	
Unicoi.....	Yancey.....			5	45	153	203	2.8	
Union.....	Townsend and Rude.....				123	127	250	4.9	
Weakley.....	Robinson.....				94	259	353	2.7	
Wilson.....	Robinson.....			5	103	32	140	8.3	
*Jefferson.....	Yancey.....	9	36		52	92	189	15.8	
*Knox.....	Lee.....	2		26	150	46	224	10.5	
*Sevier.....	Yancey.....			1	8	58	154	221	3.8
Total.....		2	9	40	103	2,804	3,726	6,684	5.0

* Second surveys.

III. WORK OF COUNTY DISPENSARIES.

TENNESSEE

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County	Field Director	Amount Appropriated	Amount Expended	EXAMINATIONS		TREATMENTS						
				No. of Persons Examined	No. of Persons Infected	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Total
Bedford.....	Townsend.....	\$71.81	4,268	5	5	614	542	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Claiborne.....	Rude.....	\$250.00	237.45	700	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,856
Graves.....	Graves.....	.....	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibson.....	Townsend.....	.....	.....	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grainer.....	Rude.....	250.00	183.85	2,114	144	144	116	101	1	2	.....	362
Greene.....	Yancey.....	.....	.....	.....	31	26	91	97	.....	.....	.....	216
Grundy.....	Yancey.....	.....	.....	76	42	24	24	.....	4	1	.....	24
Hamblen.....	Yancey.....	110.68	110.68	2,298	202	202	186	182	4	1	.....	575
Hancock.....	Robinson.....	100.00	146.27	2,544	1,119	1,119	912	891	9	3	.....	2,934
Hardeman.....	Robinson.....	.....	.....	204	31	23	23	23	.....	.....	.....	69
Hardin.....	Graves.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hawkins.....	Robinson.....	250.00	263.65	4,026	981	981	958	933	15	2	.....	2,889
Haywood.....	Robinson.....	.....	.....	262	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henderson.....	Townsend and Robinson.....	.....	.....	.....	137	41	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Houston.....	Graves.....	.....	.....	141	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
James.....	Yancey.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39
Jefferson.....	Yancey.....	250.00	219.48	2,039	275	270	261	221	.....	.....	.....	752
Knox.....	Yancey.....	.....	.....	174.70	2,647	374	374	309	115	.....	.....	798
Lauderdale.....	Rude and Morgan.....	.....	.....	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lawrence.....	Yancey.....	.....	.....	207	24	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Loudon.....	Townsend.....	250.00	186.61	2,497	61	483	414	326	6	.....	.....	1,229
Marshall.....	Yancey.....	.....	.....	12	1,444	1,444	1,156	754	2	.....	.....	3,356
Perry.....	Graves.....	250.00	237.95	4,817	1,84	837	837	623	306	11	.....	1,777
Polk.....	Townsend.....	250.00	220.31	2,265	2,102	772	772	510	.....	.....	.....	2,046
Sevier.....	Rude and Yancey.....	250.00	165.28	2,462.22	3,296	1,204	1,187	1,094	1,012	.....	.....	3,293
Sullivan.....	Yancey.....	250.00	177.63	1,459	214	214	186	185	3	.....	.....	588
Union.....	Robinson.....	250.00	168.81	1,315	523	523	517	451	.....	.....	.....	1,550
Weakley.....	Townsend and Rude.....	250.00	126.53	2,703	258	258	219	206	.....	.....	.....	683
Wilson.....	Robinson.....	.....	.....	267	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	\$3,210.68	\$2,937.23	43,235	9,817	9,707	8,443	6,855	53	6	.....	25,064

IV. WORK OF STATE LABORATORY.

	Total During 1914
Total number of specimens examined.....	547
Total number of specimens positive.....	138
Number of specimens positive to bookworm.....	54
Number of specimens positive to Ascaris.....	27
Number of specimens positive to Hymenolepis.....	9
Number of specimens positive to Trichocephalus.....	17
Number of specimens positive to Oxyuris.....	1
Number of specimens positive to Taenia saginata.....	.....
Number of specimens positive to Strongyloides.....	.....
Number of specimens positive to Protozoa.....	.....
Number of specimens positive to other parasites.....	34

V. WORK OF GENERAL PRACTITIONERS OF MEDICINE.

Number of physicians in the State.....	3,400
Number of physicians reporting.....	25
Number of physicians reporting: "Treating Hookworm".....	60
Number of cases reported treated by physicians.....	355

VI. EDUCATING THE PEOPLE IN SANITATION.

(By Central Office and Field Directors Combined.)

1. By Correspondence:	
Number of letters mailed.....	4,700
Number of pieces of literature distributed.....	74,800
2. By Addressees:	
Number of public addressees delivered.....	285
Attendance upon public addressees.....	58,124
Number of school addressees delivered.....	154
Attendance upon school addressees.....	1,364
Number of special addressees delivered.....	24
Attendance upon special addressees.....	2,301

TEXAS.

I. INFECTION SURVEY.

Infection survey, based on an examination of at least 200 children between the ages of 6 and 18 years, taken at random from the country.

County	Surveyed by	Number Examined	Number Infected	Per cent. of Infection
Colorado.....	Ferrell.....	221	2	.9
Galveston.....	Judkins.....	1,898	9	.47
Kaufman.....	Brownlee.....	608	118	19.4
Sabine.....	Ferrell.....	496	350	70.6
Wharton.....	Judkins.....	1,806	39	2.15
Freestone.....	Brownlee.....	1,064	499	46.8
Washington.....	Ferrell.....	624	10	1.6
Hunt.....	Brownlee.....	1,008	26	2.6
Fort Bend.....	Judkins.....	1,018	3	.29
Burleson.....	Judkins.....	380	46	12.1
Milam.....	Davis.....	376	39	10.4
Anderson.....	Davis.....	1,047	369	35.1
Nacogdoches.....	Judkins and Out-law.....	1,034	505	48.8
Red River.....	Outlaw.....	286	56	19.6
Upshur.....	Thorne.....	250	157	62.8
Falls.....	Judkins.....	492	.....	.....
Cass.....	Thorne.....	1,351	1,151	85.2
	Total.....	13,959	3,379	24.2

II. SANITARY SURVEY.

Sanitary survey, based on an inspection of privy conditions at at least 100 country homes.

County	Surveyed by	TYPE OF PRIVY							Sanitary Index
		A	B	C	D	E	F	Total	
Colorado.....	Ferrell.....			151	60	.....		211	20.7
Galveston.....	Judkins.....	333	12	23	160	264	.....	792	53.0
Kaufman.....	Brownlee.....	.....	20	22	404	610	1,056	5.3	
Sabine.....	Ferrell.....	.....	.....	275	30	305	9.0		
Wharton.....	Judkins.....	108	.....	20	95	184	22	429	37.3
Freestone.....	Brownlee.....	3	.....	.....	85	1,608	1,696	290	27.7
Washington.....	Ferrell.....	.....	50	210	30	.....		
Hunt.....	Brownlee.....	122	10	6	465	145	748	23.7	
Fort Bend.....	Judkins.....	20	14	40	97	202	68	441	21.5
Burleson.....	Judkins.....	.....	6	16	38	314	374	2.9	
Milam.....	Davis.....	.....	15	3	4	59	725	806	2.4
Bell.....	Thorne.....	60	.....	.....	15	450	525	11.7	
Anderson.....	Davis.....	7	30	1	.....	16	357	411	7.7
Nacogdoches.....	Judkins and Outlaw.....	122	.....	24	80	173	399	34.	
Red River.....	Outlaw.....	20	.....	.....	32	467	519	4.47	
Upshur.....	Thorne.....	.....	.....	.....	4	97	101	.39	
Falls.....	Judkins.....	52	.....	28	73	95	57	305	30.7
Cass.....	Thorne.....	.....	.....	2	21	884	907	.....	.29
	Total.....	847	81	191	860	2,329	6,007	10,315	14.

TEXAS

III. WORK OF COUNTY DISPENSARIES.

IV. WORK OF STATE LABORATORY.

	Total During 1914
Total number of specimens examined.....	247
Total number of specimens positive.....	68
Number of specimens positive to hookworm.....	62
Number of specimens positive to Ascaris.....	6
Number of specimens positive to Hymenolepis.....	.....
Number of specimens positive to Trichocephalus.....	.....
Number of specimens positive to Oxyuris.....	.....
Number of specimens positive to Taenia saginata.....	.....
Number of specimens positive to Strongyloides.....	.....
Number of specimens positive to Protozoa.....	.....
Number of specimens positive to other parasites.....	.....

V. WORK OF GENERAL PRACTITIONERS OF MEDICINE.

Number of physicians in the State.....	*2,365
Number of physicians reporting.....	241
Number of physicians reporting: "Treating Hookworm".....	46
Number of cases reported treated by physicians.....	384

* Only 2,365 physicians included in mailing list.

VI. EDUCATING THE PEOPLE IN SANITATION.

(By Central Office and Field Directors Combined.)

1. By Correspondence:	
Number of letters mailed.....	10,319
Number of pieces of literature distributed.....	134,414
2. By Addresses:	
Number of public addresses delivered.....	485
Attendance upon public addresses.....	20,419
Number of school addresses delivered.....	258
Attendance upon school addresses.....	28,405
Number of special addresses delivered.....	32
Attendance upon special addresses.....	2,402

VIRGINIA.

I. INFECTION SURVEY.

Infection survey, based on an examination of at least 200 children between the ages of 6 and 18 years, taken at random from the country.

County	Surveyed by	Number Examined	Number Infected	Per cent. of Infection
Northampton..	Brumfield.....	1,645	20	1.2
Madison.....	Brumfield.....	1,330	93	7.0
Greene.....	Brumfield.....	359	20	5.6
Frederick.....	Booth.....	771	24	3.1
Page.....	Traynham.....	1,306	86	6.6
Rappahannock.	Traynham.....	210	6	2.9
Loudon.....	Booth.....	239	19	7.9
Cumberland ...	Traynham.....	377	45	11.9
Warwick.....	Traynham.....	218	6	2.8
Powhatan.....	Traynham.....	529	18	3.4
Scott.....	Flanagan.....	4,188	901	21.5
York.....	Traynham.....	211	10	4.8
Buchanan.....	Flanagan.....	1,896	1,011	53.3
Alleghany.....	Booth.....	766	31	4.0
Bath.....	Booth.....	541	20	3.7
Craig.....	Booth.....	434	3	.7
Highland.....	Booth.....	631	27	4.3
Culpeper.....	Flanagan.....	594	2	.3
Charles City....	Traynham.....	453	26	5.7
New Kent.....	Traynham.....	313	36	11.5
*Albemarle.....	Miss Gault.....	1,326	48	3.6
Total.....		18,337	2,452	13.4

* Second survey.

III. WORK OF COUNTY DISPENSARIES.

County	Field Director	Amount Appropriated	Amount Expended	EXAMINATIONS		TREATMENTS					
				No. of Persons Examined	No. of Persons Infected	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth
Northampton.....	Brunfield.....			1,645	20	20	20	20	20	20	40
Madison.....	Brunfield.....			1,330	93	93	93	93	93	93	186
Greene.....	Brunfield.....			518	33	33	33	33	33	33	53
Frederick.....	Booth.....			1,062	37	37	37	37	37	37	61
Rappahannock.....	Traynham.....			470	22	22	22	22	22	22	28
Fluvanna.....	Miller.....			277	42	42	42	42	42	42	84
Loudon.....	Booth.....			239	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Cumberland.....	Traynham.....			948	54	54	54	54	54	54	162
Notoway.....	Booth.....			100 00	114	1	1	1	1	1	3
*Albemarle.....	Gault and Bray.....	\$100 00	135 00	2,228	76	76	76	76	76	76	82
Powhatan.....	Traynham.....	100 00	100 00	1,397	48	48	48	48	48	48	144
Warwick.....	Traynham.....	50 00	50 00	605	20	20	20	20	20	20	60
York.....	Traynham.....	50 00	50 00	295	13	13	13	13	13	13	39
Scott.....	Flanagan.....			11,863	1,616	1,616	1,616	1,616	1,616	1,616	3,844
Buchanan.....	Flanagan.....			4,803	1,952	1,952	1,952	1,952	1,952	1,952	6,856
Alleghany.....	Booth.....			766	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
Bath.....	Booth.....			541	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Craig.....	Booth.....			434	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Page.....	Traynham.....			1,330	91	91	91	91	91	91	177
Highland.....	Booth.....			631	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Charles City.....	Traynham.....			453	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
New Kent.....	Traynham.....			313	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
Southampton.....	C. Office.....			46	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Culpeper.....	Flanagan.....			594	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total.....		\$535 00	\$885 00	32,905	4,301	4,301	4,301	4,301	4,301	4,301	11,002

* Community work.

IV. WORK OF STATE LABORATORY.

	Total During 1914
Total number of specimens examined.....	1,446
Total number of specimens positive.....	385
Number of specimens positive to hookworm.....	176
Number of specimens positive to Ascaris.....	199
Number of specimens positive to Hymenolepis.....	20
Number of specimens positive to Trichocephalus.....	48
Number of specimens positive to Oxyuris.....	10
Number of specimens positive to Taenia saginata.....	.....
Number of specimens positive to Strongyloides.....	.....
Number of specimens positive to Protozoa.....	.....
Number of specimens positive to other parasites.....	.....

V. WORK OF GENERAL PRACTITIONERS OF MEDICINE.

Number of physicians in the State.....	2,300
Number of physicians reporting.....	801
Number of physicians reporting: "Treating Hookworm".....	441
Number of cases reported treated by physicians.....	1,286

VI. EDUCATING THE PEOPLE IN SANITATION.

(By Central Office and Field Directors Combined.)

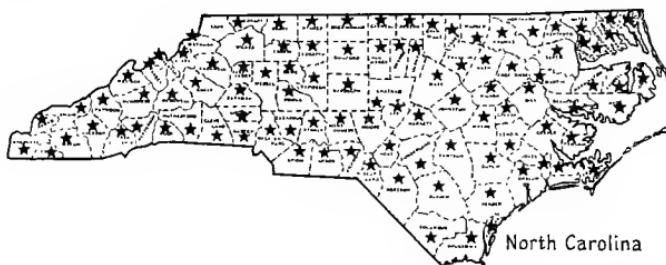
1. By Correspondence:	
Number of letters mailed.....	8,100
Number of pieces of literature distributed.....	37,000
2. By Addresses:	
Number of public addresses delivered.....	203
Attendance upon public addresses.....	15,265
Number of school addresses delivered.....	611
Attendance upon school addresses.....	20,000
Number of special addresses delivered.....	9
Attendance upon special addresses.....	1,130

CHAPTER III.

MAPS AND HALF-TONE ILLUSTRATIONS



Kentucky



North Carolina



Tennessee



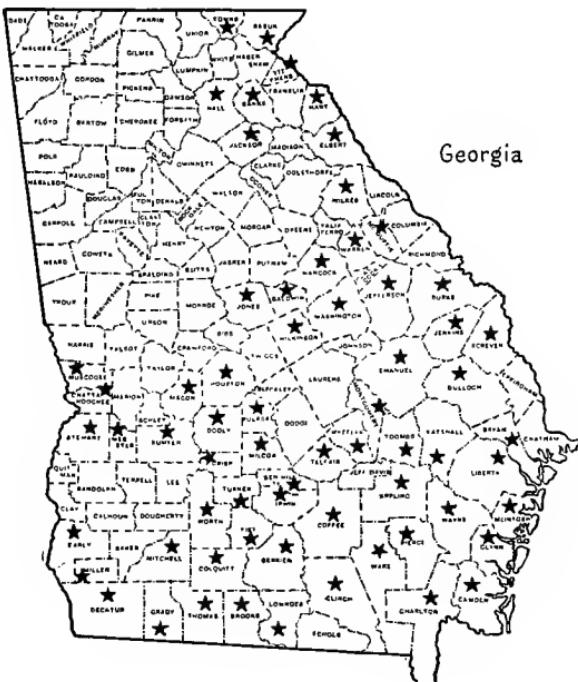
Virginia

Extent of dispensary work in eleven Southern States.

Star denotes counties in which dispensaries have been conducted for the free examination and treatment for hookworm disease.



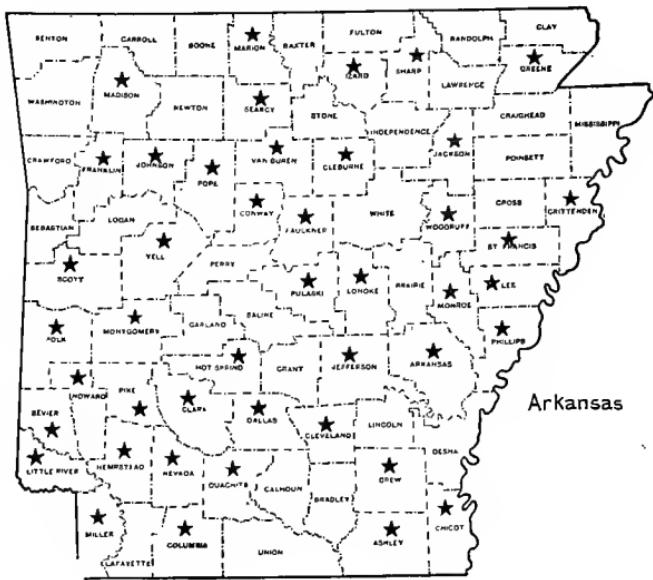
South Carolina



Georgia

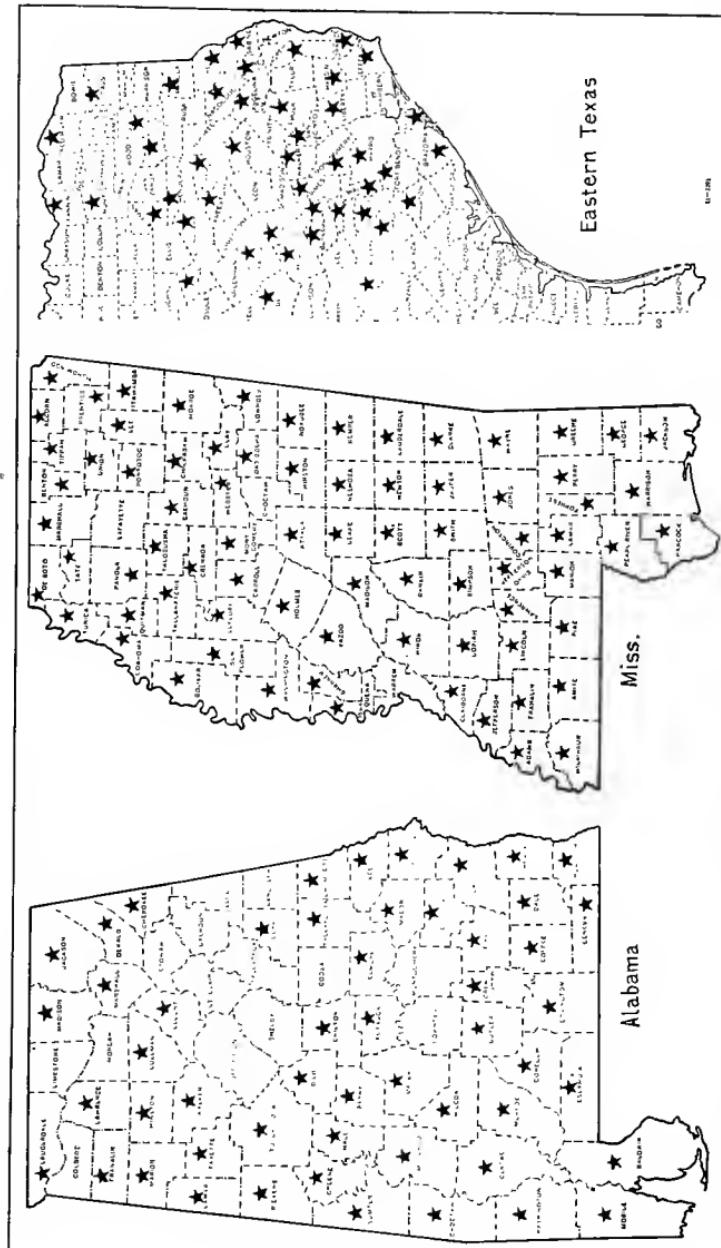
Extent of dispensary work in eleven Southern States.

Star denotes counties in which dispensaries have been conducted for the free examination and treatment for hookworm disease.

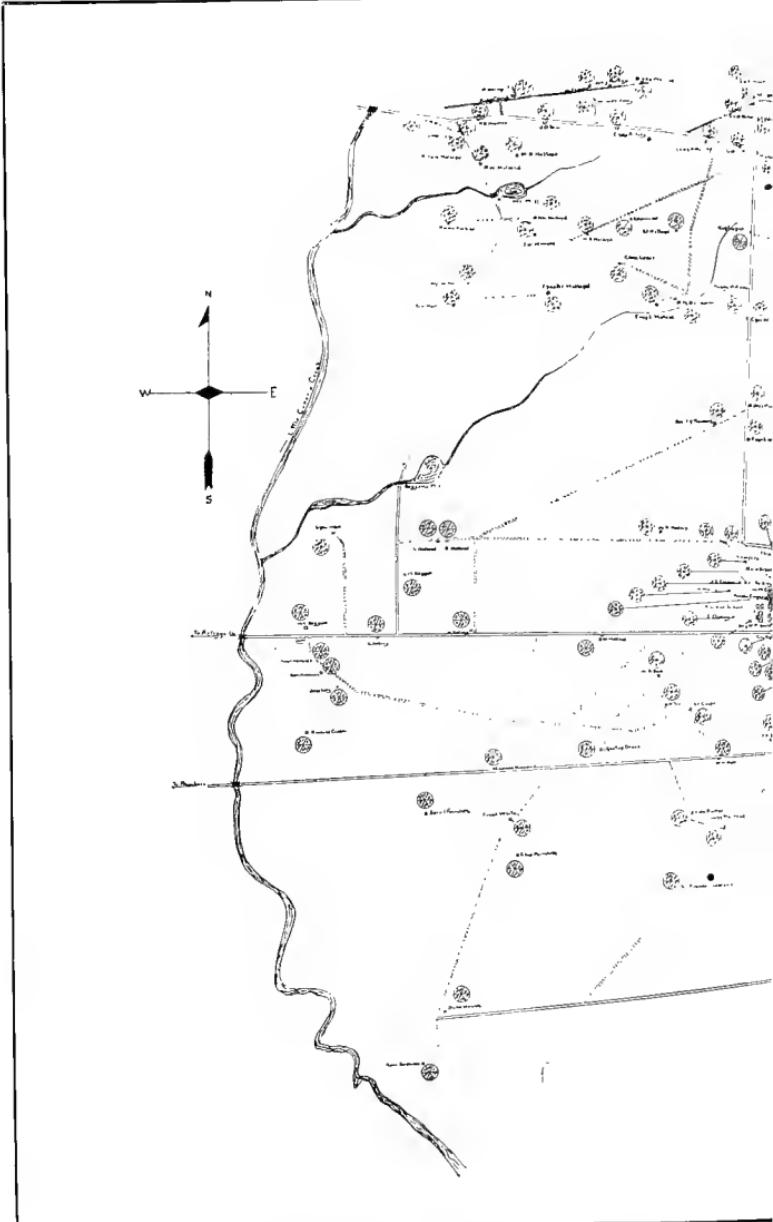


Extent of dispensary work in eleven Southern States

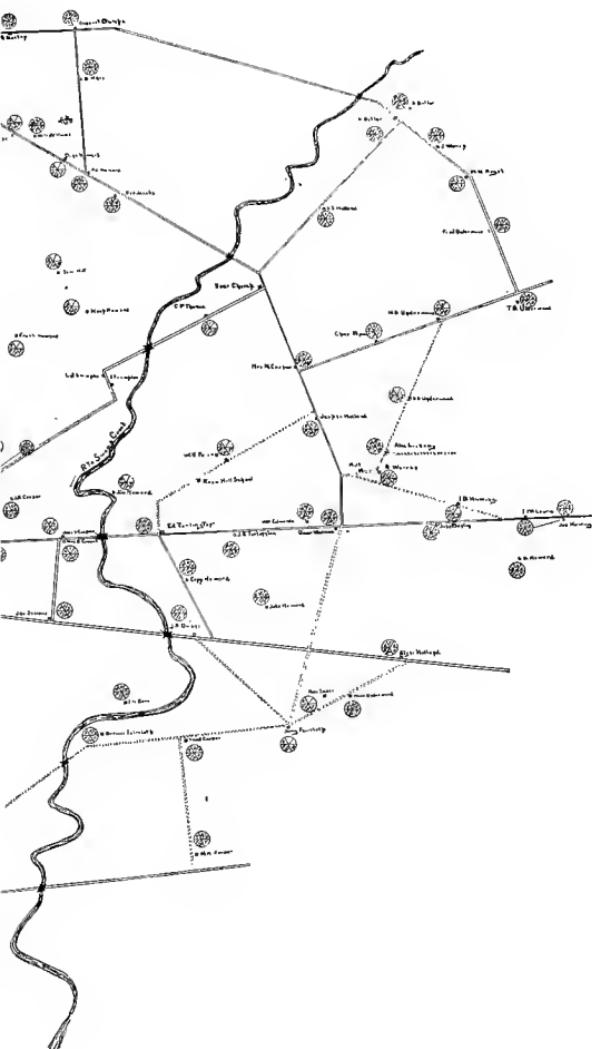
Star denotes counties in which dispensaries have been conducted for the free examination and treatment for hookworm disease.



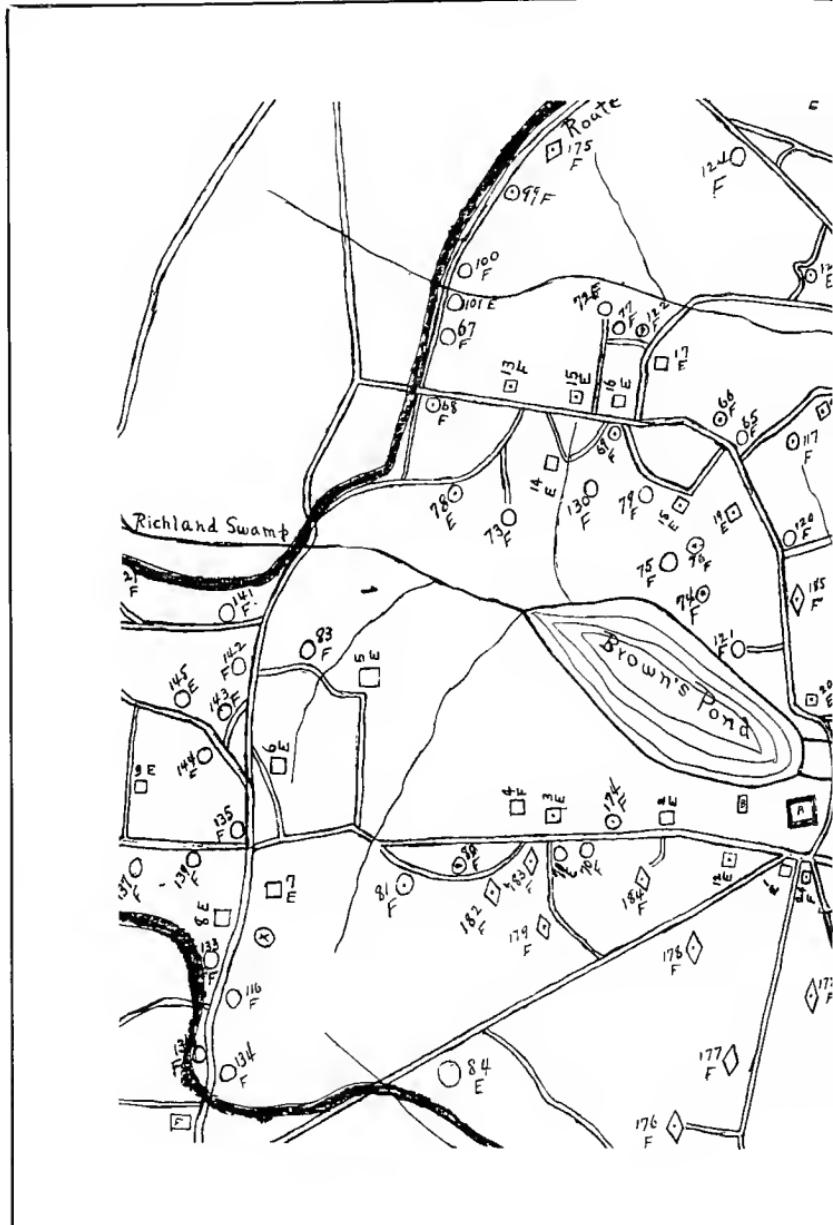
Extent of dispensary work in eleven Southern States.
Star denotes counties in which dispensaries have been conducted for the free examination and treatment for hookworm disease.



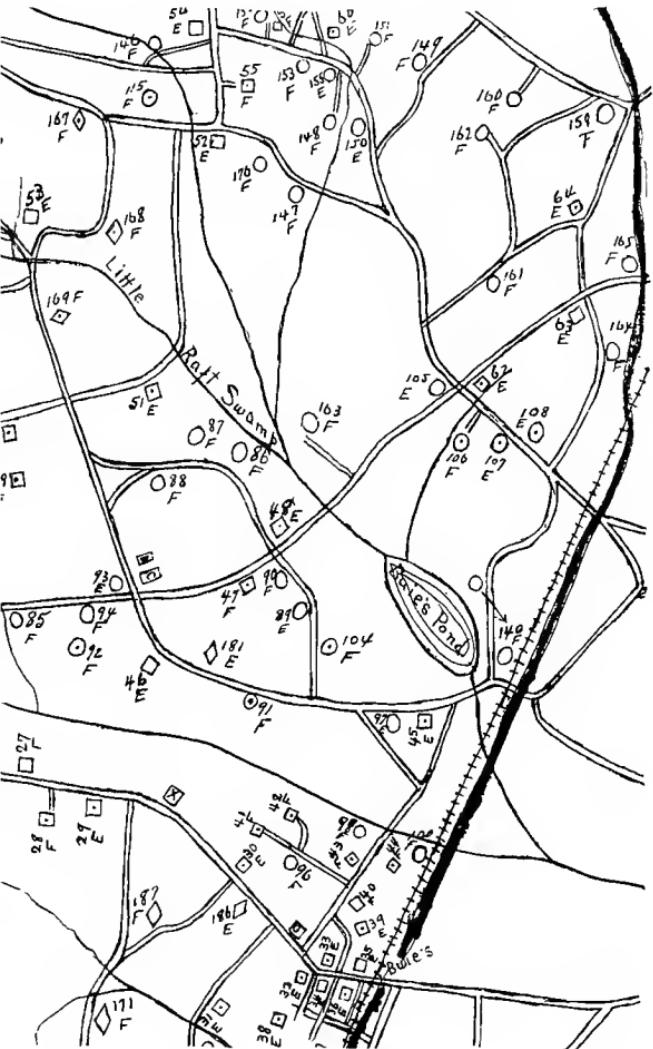
Map of the Salemburg community, Sampson county, N.C.,
an enlarged section of the map with key. For detailed
27, page 51.



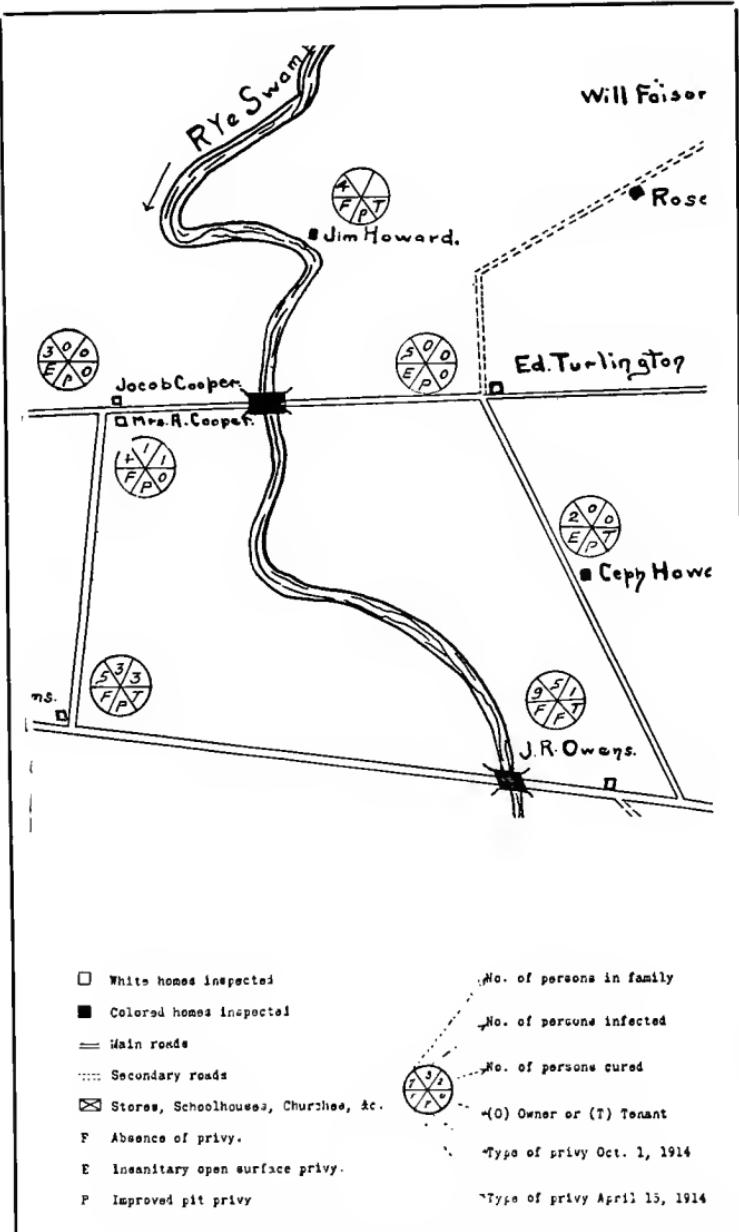
, showing intensive community work. Page 104 shows results accomplished in this community, see Table No.



Map of the *Philadelphus* community, Robson county, North
duces the record by families. For detailed statement of results



na, showing intensive community work. Page 105 reprinted in this community, see Table No. 27, page 51.

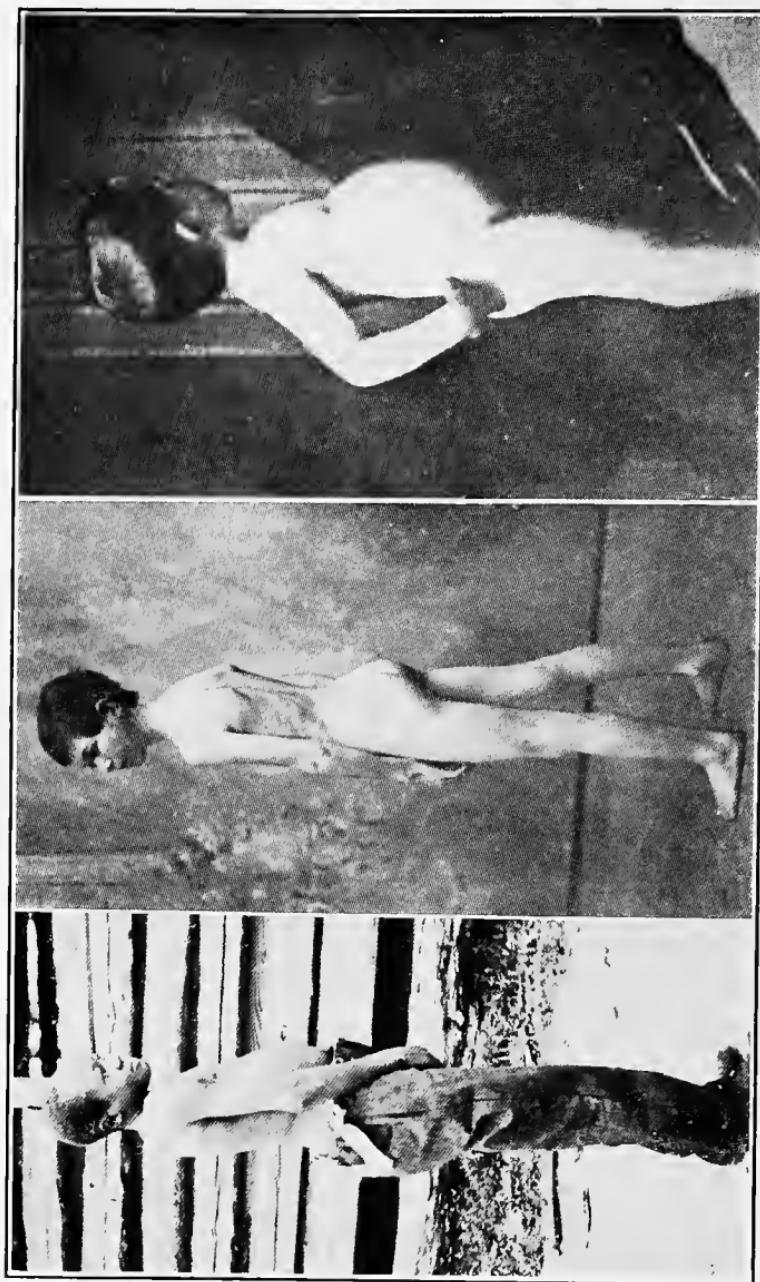


Enlarged section of map, with key, of the Salemburg community, Sampson county, North Carolina, reproduced from pages 100 and 101.

Map Number	NAME OF HOUSEHOLDER	No. of Families	No. of Infectious Houses	No. of Infected Houses	Infected Houses Reported	Infected Houses Recorded	Infected Houses Known	Infected Houses Planned	Infected Houses Reported	
1	Markham, Mrs. P.A.	3	✓	2	0	E	P	✓	School dormitory	
2	Burn W.P.	7	✓	6	0	E	P	✓		
9	Brown A.L.	10	✓	9	4	3	E	P		
4	Atkins, J.B.	3	✓	2	0	E	P	✓		
5	Brown, Miss J.	2	✓	1	0	E	P	✓		
6	v Mrs. Henry	2	✓	2	0	E	P	✓		
7	McCall, Martha	2	✓	2	0	E	P	✓		
24	Humphrey, J.B.	3	✓	3	1	E	P			
25	v Mrs. Miller	7	✓	7	5	E	P		Built first sanitary privy	
26	Hale, Z. G.	7	✓	5	3	E	P			
27	Davis, W.T.	3	✓	3	0	E	P	✓		
28	Gutierrez, G.W.	6	✓	5	4	E	P			
29	Ellerbe, B.F.	8	✓	8	4	E	P			
30	McQueen, F.F.	3	✓	3	3	3	E	P	✓	
colored										
95	Mack, Geo.	12	✓	8		E	P		KEY TO MAP.	
96	Patterson Mack	3	-			E	P		□ White home: no infection	
97	McNeil Rott.	10	✓			E	P		□ " " infection	
98	v Charlotte	6	✓			E	P		■ " " vacant	
99	Smith, James	5	✓			E	P		○ Colored home: no infection	
115	Robison, Ida	2	✓	2	1	E	P		○ " " infection	
116	McPhee, Jas.	6	✓			E	P		○ " " vacant	
117	McDonald, A.H.	7	✓	6		E	P		△ Indian home: no infection	
118	Bethia, Bill	6	✓	5	1	E	P		△ " " infection	
						E	P		△ " " vacant	
						F			◆ Open surface privy when work began	
						F			◆ No privy when work began	
Indian										
166	Bryant, Gilbert	2	✓	2		1	F	P		
167	v Mary	2	✓	2		1	F	P		
168	Stone, Vauder	5	✓			1	F	N		

NOTE: All homes and schools had a pit privy at close of work.

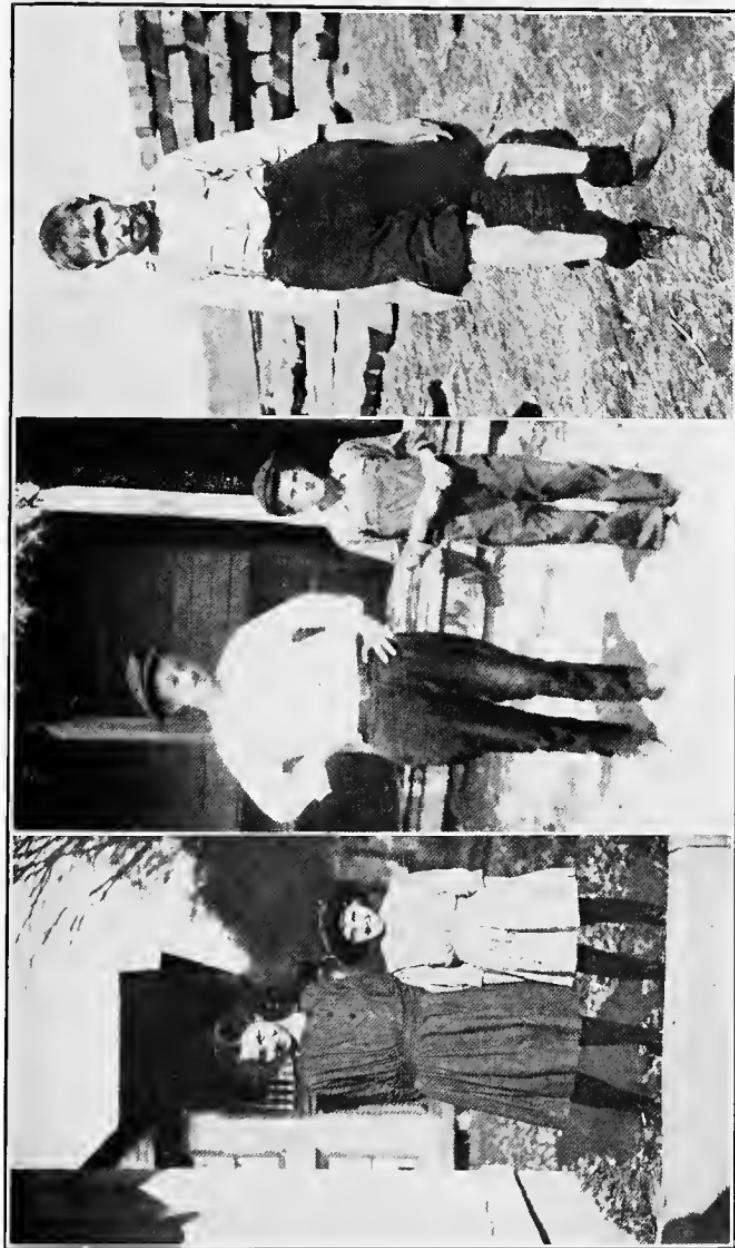
Section of family record, with key to map, of the Philadelphia community, Robeson county, North Carolina, to accompany the maps on pages 102 and 103.

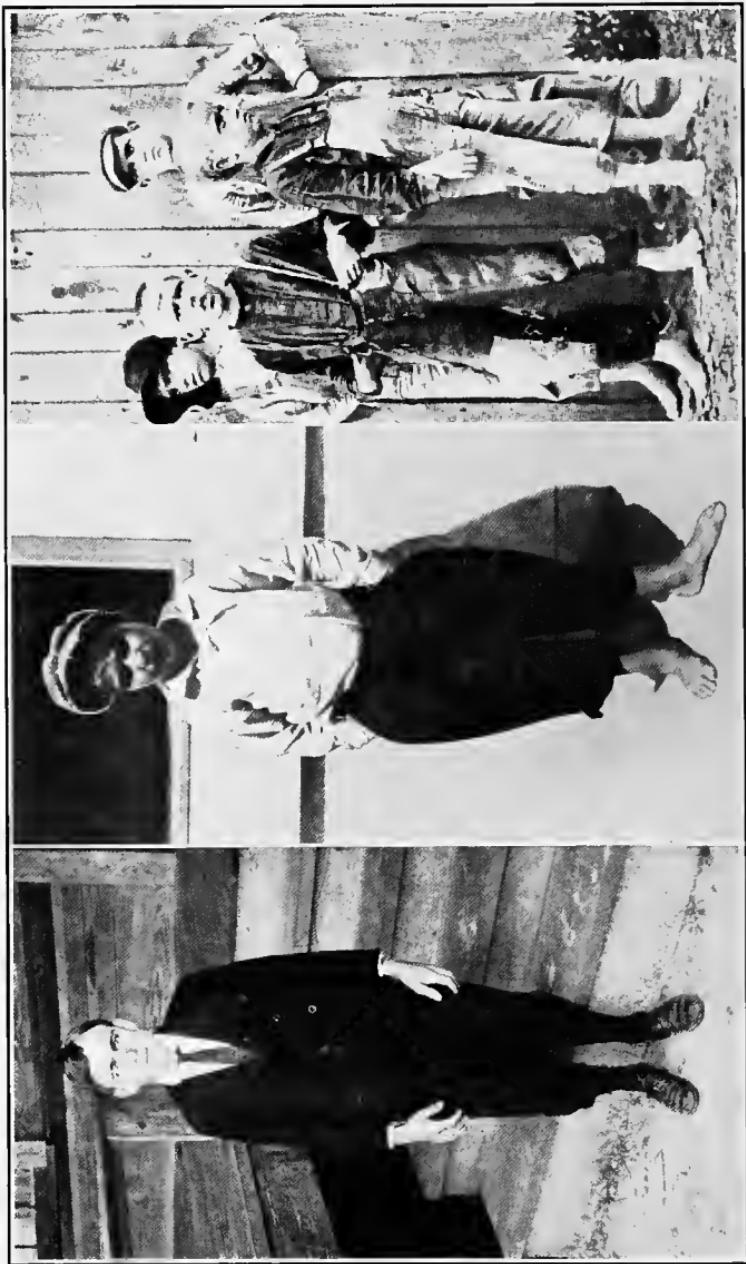


CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS OF HOOKWORM DISEASE

Figure 1—W. H., colored, Laake county, Mississippi; 17½ years old; weight, 85 pounds. Note "pot-belly."
Figure 2—R. D., Kaufman county, Texas; age, 16 years; weight, 63½ pounds; height, 52 inches.
After treatment gained 9 pounds in 9 days. Note "angel-wings." Figure 3—3-year-old child, Cass
county, Texas. Note "pot-belly."

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS OF HOOKWORM DISEASE
Figure 1—M. L. and O. M., Bryson City, N. C.; both 10 years of age. Small girl heavily infected. Large girl not infected. Figure 2—Both boys 14 years old. Smallest boy, Z. H., heavily infected; weight, 66 pounds. Large boy, J. C. M., not infected; weight, 142 pounds. Towns county, Georgia. Figure 3—E. L., Pugh, Ashley county, Arkansas. Heavily infected.





CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS OF HOOKWORM DISEASE

Figure 1—J. R., — county, Kentucky; two months after treatment. Features suggest abnormal development. Weight, 116 pounds. Figure 2—C. W., Henderson, North Carolina; age 16; weight, 60 pounds. Had tremendous appetite and was "pot-bellied." Figure 3—Four boys heavily infected. Larue county, Kentucky.

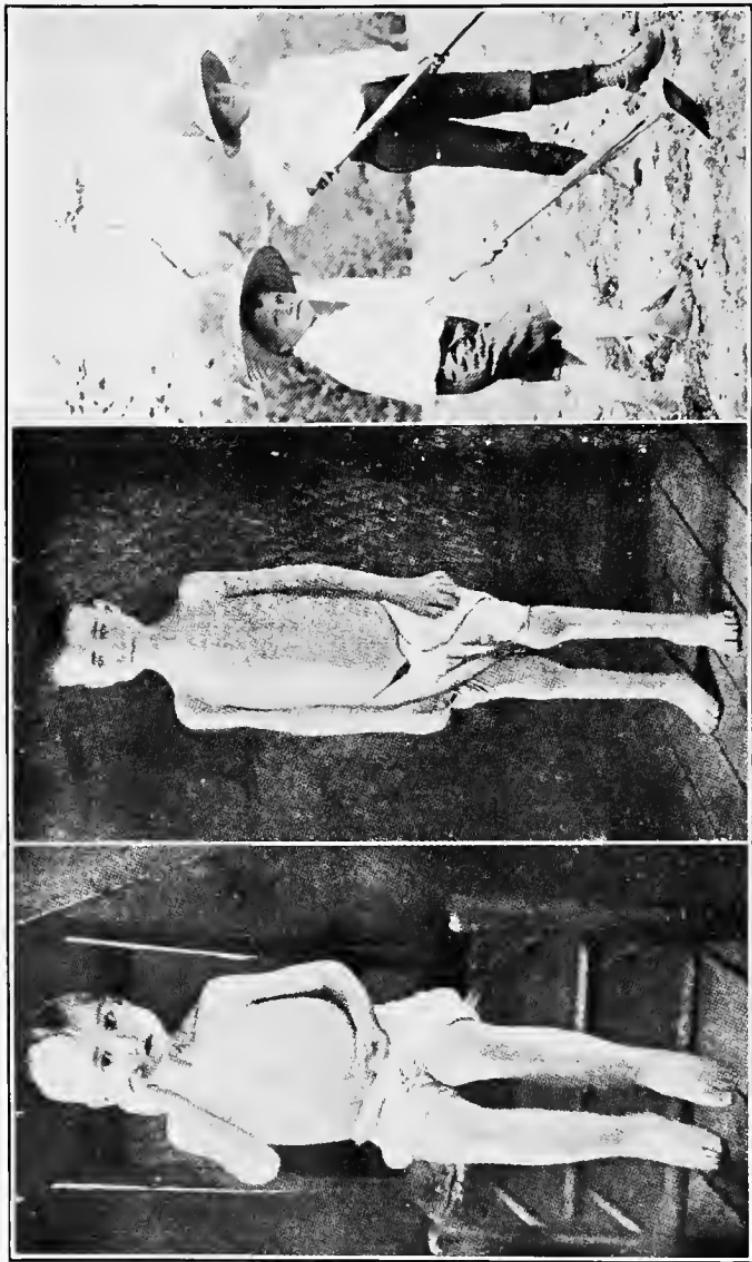
RESULTS OF TREATMENT

N. H., 35 years old, Goose Rock, Kentucky. Had been in poor health for years; was found severely infected; was treated and recovered rapidly. The pictures from left to right show him in three successive stages of improvement. Note how his cheeks filled out. He is the sole survivor of a family of eleven, all of whom are supposed to have had hookworm disease. All had been paupers, cared for at the county's expense.



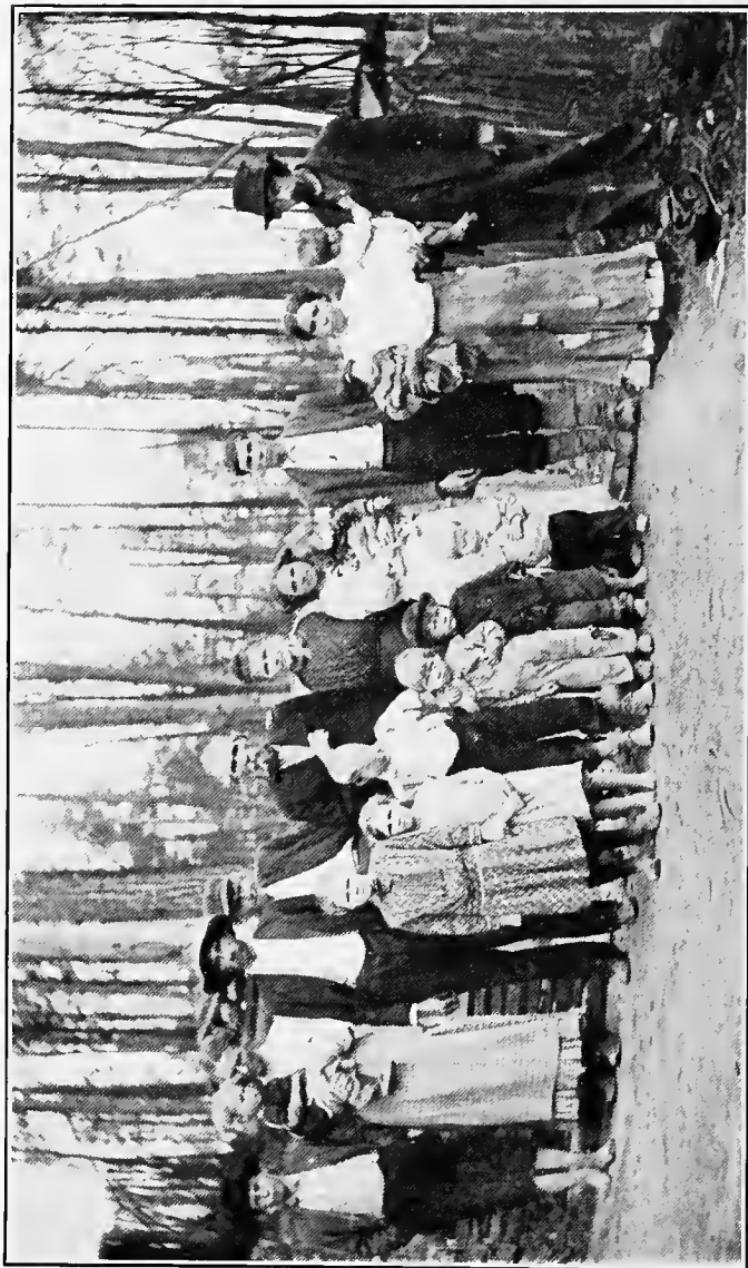
RESULTS OF TREATMENT

Figures 1 and 2—J. and S. M., Darue county, Kentucky. Five children in family; all had been treated for "kidney trouble." Two died a short while before the boys shown above were treated for hookworm disease. Figure 3—J. and S. M. as they appeared after treatment.

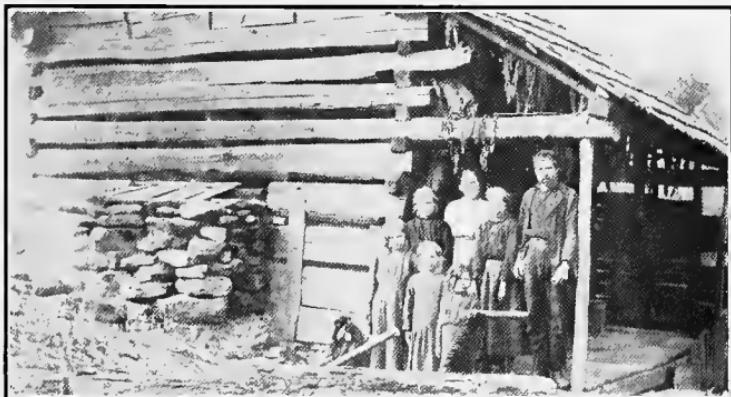




S. family, Hancock county, Tennessee. All children infected; parents not examined.



EFFECTS OF HOOKWORM DISEASE
Three generations suffering from hookworm disease. H. family, Hawkins county, Tennessee.



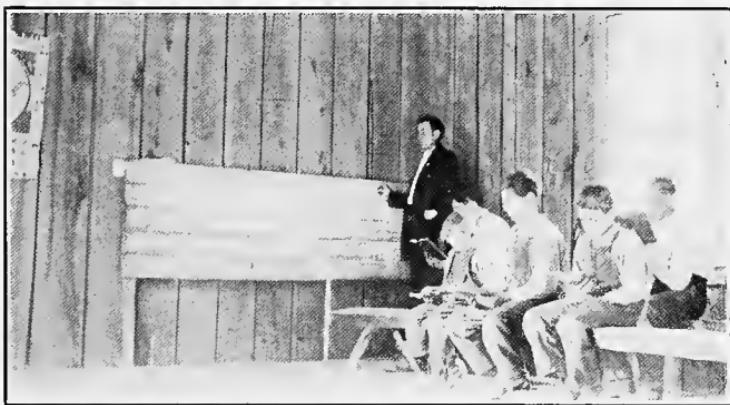
EFFECTS OF HOOKWORM DISEASE

Figure 1—Preacher and three children infected; wife negative; "grandma" would not be examined. Leslie county, Kentucky. Figure 2—C. family, Leslie county, Kentucky. A type of poverty often curable by restoring health. Figure 3—Six children of the B. family, Almond, N. C., all infected. Age, from left to right, 16, 6, 8, 13, 14, 10.



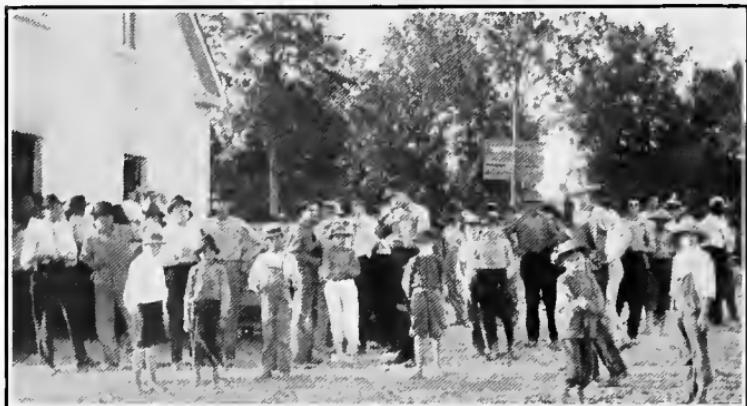
THE PUBLIC SCHOOL IS AN IMPORTANT AGENCY IN THE
DISPENSARY CAMPAIGN

Figure 1—School group, Leslie county, Kentucky, showing high percentage of infection. Figure 2—At the Romeo school, Greene county, Tennessee. The teacher, Mr. T. E. R. D., rode 8 miles to a dispensary to get specimens containing eggs of the hookworm, which he showed to his pupils. As a result, every pupil submitted a specimen on the first day of the dispensary. Figure 3—Negro school, Benton county, Mississippi; taught by M. M., a colored graduate. "One of the neatest schools of the county." Every child and every parent came out to the lecture and all of them were examined.



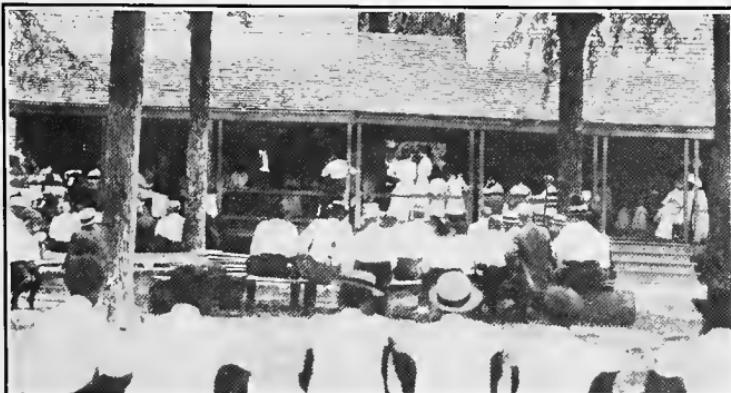
THE SCHOOL REFLECTS COMMUNITY SPIRIT

Figure 1—Consolidated Public School, Maurepas, Louisiana. Children brought five miles in transfer wagons. School provided with two pit privies, sanitary drinking fountain, and spacious grounds for exercise and play. Figure 2—Philadelphia public school building, Robeson county, North Carolina. An example of what proper community spirit produces. County also has a full-time health officer. Figure 3—Schoolroom seen in passing; backwardness typical of health conditions.



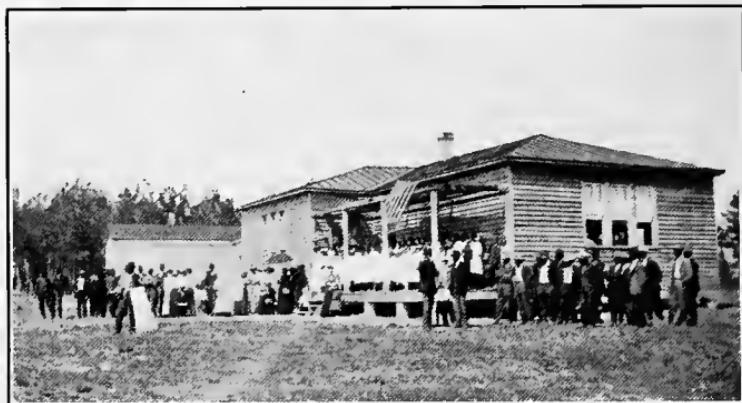
COUNTY FREE DISPENSARY FOR TREATMENT OF HOOK-WORM DISEASE

Figure 1—Dispensary for colored people, Vaiden Hill School, Carroll county, Mississippi. Figure 2—Dispensary, Kirkville, Itawamba county, Mississippi. "Always a full house to hear the lectures." Figure 3—Dispensary, Crowson, Sevier county, Tennessee.



COUNTY FREE DISPENSARY FOR TREATMENT OF HOOK-WORM DISEASE

Figure 1—Dispensary, Hyden, Leslie county, Kentucky. Figure 2—Farmers' Union meeting and barbecue, Nash county, North Carolina. Full-time county health officer addresses audience on health work. Figure 3—Dispensary, Clear Branch, Unicoi county, Tennessee.



COUNTY FREE DISPENSARY FOR TREATMENT OF HOOK-WORM DISEASE

Figure 1—Dispensary at Halls Fork, Leslie county, Kentucky.
Figure 2—Dispensary for colored people at a colored school, Mount Zion, Caroline county, Virginia. Figure 3—Mill stopped so that operatives might listen to lecture on hook-worm disease at Saxapahaw, Albemarle county, North Carolina.

HELPING HANDS IN DISPENSARY CAMPAIGNS

Figure 1—Leslie county, Kentucky. "A good old soul who, with pipe in mouth and ready hand, visits the sick and helps in the hookworm campaign." Figure 2—Mr. B., Leslie county, Kentucky; a teacher who brought specimens from his school in a neighboring district. All, himself included, were found infected. Figure 3—Miss P., a teacher assisting in the dispensary work, Sevier county, Tennessee.





THE USE OF SANITARY CLOSETS—A SOLUTION OF THE HOOKWORM PROBLEM

Figure 1—Mr. J. H. B., Red Oak community, Nash county, North Carolina. Figure 2—Constructing improved privies, Morriston school, Forrest county, Mississippi. Three trustees in the group. Figure 3—Carpenter making seat for pit privy, Philadelphus community, Robeson county, North Carolina.

CHAPTER IV.

REPORT OF THE SCIENTIFIC SECRETARY

Addresses.—During the calendar year 1914 my time has been so taken up with other matters that I have been able to give fewer public lectures than usual. Nevertheless, I have spoken on the subject of hookworm disease and soil pollution before audiences in Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina.

Lantern Slides.—There has been a material decrease in the request for lantern slides from people in different parts of the country. This is probably due to the fact that lantern slides on hookworm disease are now purchasable from manufacturers and a number of institutions appear to have ordered sets for their own use.

Microscopic Diagnosis.—During the year 1914 the State Boards of Health have sent to me specimens which presented unusual features for diagnosis. I continue to receive specimens of this kind from all over the South and probably this class of work will continue for some years to come.

Field Work.—Almost my entire time in 1914 has been given up to a study of the data obtained in the field studies of county Z— and in county X—, mentioned in the last report, and in a continuation of studies in county X—. It will be some months before all the data collected are ready for print.

Investigations.—(a) *Fecal contamination of food.*—In the report for 1913 mention is made of the development of a

method whereby it is possible to determine whether a given person has eaten food contaminated with human excrement.

I have now applied the test to 2,372 persons, chiefly children, taken at random from 12 different localities in 3 States. In addition I have applied this test to people in the North, in the East, in the South, and in the West. Of the 2,372 mentioned, 425, or 17.9%, namely, practically 1 person in every 5, gives positive proof that he or she has actually swallowed human excrement. The data obtained have been utilized as follows:

In sending out reports on microscopic examinations I have utilized the circular as follows:

REPORT ON MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION.

(Date of postmark.)

Parents of

.....
.....

SIR OR MADAM:

The report on the specimen from your daughter son,.....
....., Case Number....., will be found
in paragraph.....

Respectfully,

C. W. STILES.

Par. 1—No evidence of intestinal parasites was found.

Par. 2—There was an infection with protozoa, known as *Entamoeba coli* (2a), *Lamblia* (2b), *Trichomonas* (2c). These minute germs are usually of very little importance from a stand-point of causing disease, but their presence is proof



Fig. 2a. Spores of *Entamoeba coli*.

that the person in whose intestine they are found has swallowed food contaminated with human excrement. While this contamination may occur in several different ways, the most common method is doubtless by means of flies which have bred or fed at some surface privy. (See page 123.) It is, therefore, only a matter of chance that the infection found is a relatively harmless one instead of typhoid fever.

I would very urgently advise you to request the health officer to inspect the locality in which you live to see whether there is not some insanitary surface privy (see page 123) near you, that is breeding flies which are carrying human excrement to the food in your kitchen or dining room.



Fig. 3a.
A Tapeworm Egg.

Par. 3—The presence of the following eggs (3a and 3b) in the specimen examined is positive proof of the presence of a tapeworm. The person should be taken to a physician for treatment. Tapeworms are spread through lack of proper sanitation, and by eating beef, pork, or fish that is not properly cooked. (See also Par. 11.)



Fig. 3b.
Egg of the
Dwarf Tapeworm.

Par. 4—The presence of this egg (4a) is positive proof that the person has hookworm infection. Hookworms are spread because of lack of proper sanitation. (See also Par. 11.)

25μ

Par. 5—The presence of this egg (5a) is positive proof that the person has

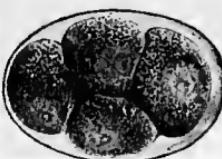


Fig. 4a.
A Hookworm Egg.

50μ

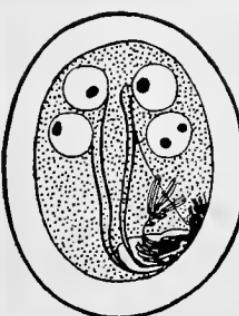


Fig. 2b. A *Lamblia* Spore.



Fig. 2c.
Trichomonas.

eelworms (stomach worms). These worms are spread because of lack of proper sanitation. Infection occurs through swallowing human excrement. (See also Par. 11.)

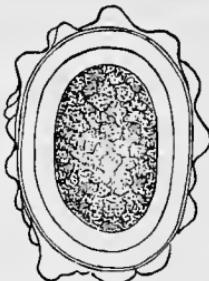
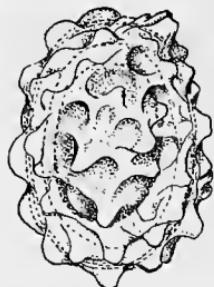


Fig. 5a. Eelworm Eggs.

Par. 6—The presence of this egg (6a) is positive proof that the person has whipworms. Usually these parasites seem to do little harm; treatment is rather unsatisfactory. These worms are spread because of lack of proper sanitation. Infection occurs through swallowing human excrement.



Fig. 7a.
Pinworm
Egg.

Par. 7—The presence of this egg (7a) is positive proof that the person has pinworms. Treatment must be persisted in until a cure is effected. These worms may be spread by improper sanitary conditions. Infection occurs through swallowing human excrement. (See also Par. 11.)

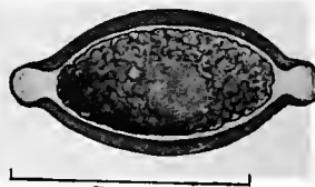


Fig. 6a. A Whipworm Egg.

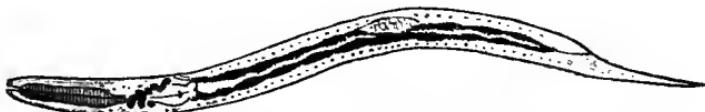
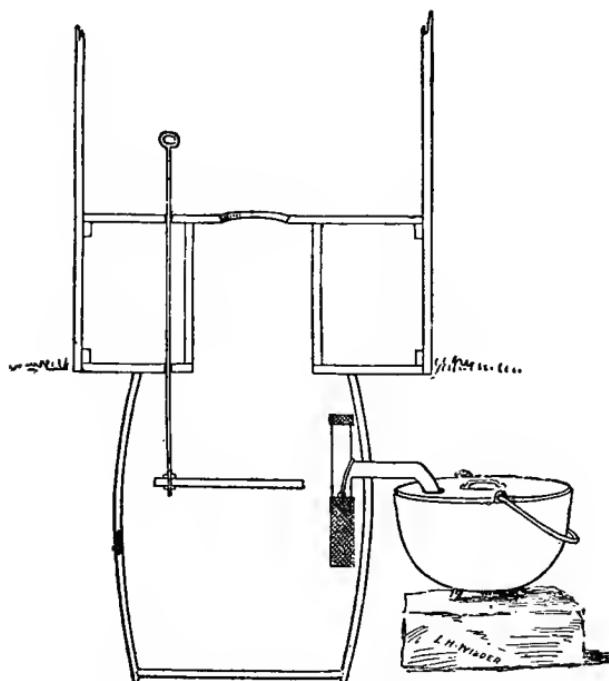


Fig. 8a. The Embryo of the Worm that causes Cochin-China Diarrhoea.

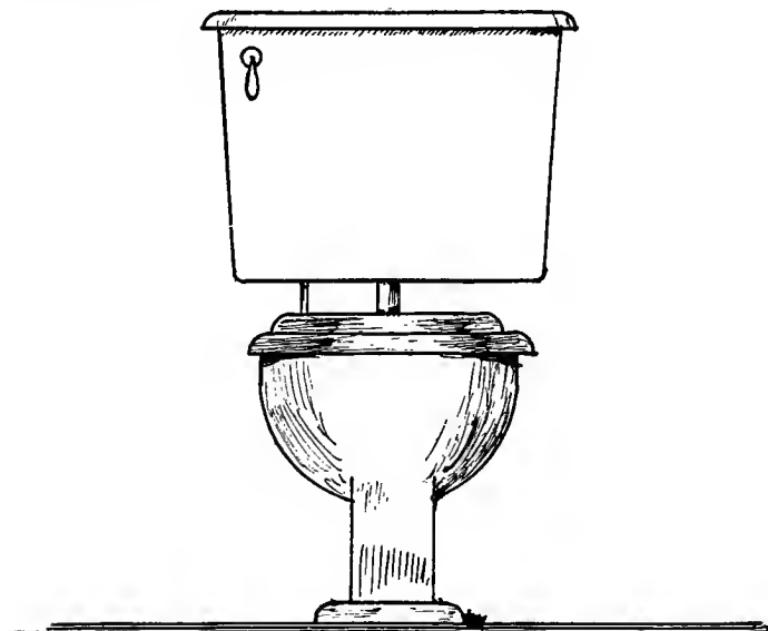
Par. 8—The presence of this embryo (8a) is positive proof that the germ of Cochin-China diarrhoea is present. Treatment must be persisted in for a considerable time and is frequently unsatisfactory. The disease is spread by insanitary conditions. (See also Par. 11.)

Par. 9—



This privy, if properly cared for, is nearly as efficient as a water-closet with sewer connection.

Par. 10—No specimen was received. An examination will be made free of charge if you will send to the hospital about a spoonful of the bowel movement.



We must not deceive ourselves with the idea that any type of privy is as good as a good water-closet with sewer connection.

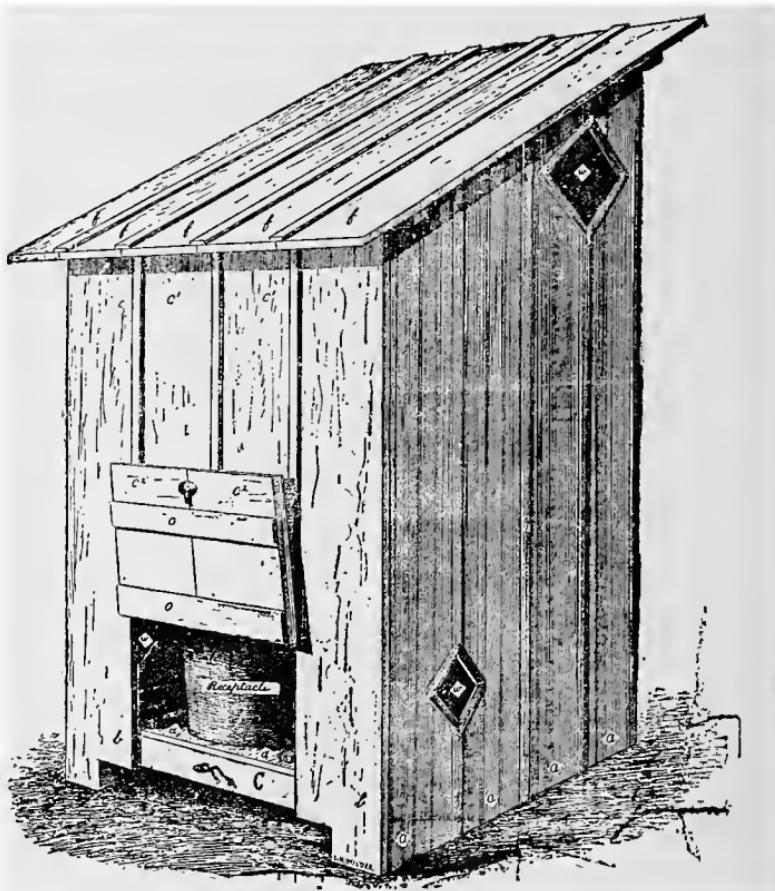
Par. 11—The U. S. Marine Hospital at Wilmington, N. C., can take in for treatment a limited number of male patients infected with parasitic diseases. (Paragraphs 2-9.) Female patients should be treated at home by their family physicians, or at some other hospital.

* * * * *

The following are some of the diseases spread by soil pollution resulting from improper privies: Typhoid fever (350,000 cases; 35,000 deaths per year in the United States); summer diarrhoeas and dysenteries; eelworms, pinworms, whipworms, hookworms, etc.



This is an insanitary privy which is only 10% as efficient as a water-closet connected with a sewer. Flies breed and feed here. It is an abomination and should not be permitted in any civilized community. Is a privy of this kind near you, supplying your home with flies that smear human excrement over your food?



This privy, if fly proof, is about 75% as efficient as a water-closet with sewer connection.

The common house fly breeds in any kind of filth, especially in surface privies and horse manure. Of 2,372 persons, chiefly children, taken at random from 12 different localities in 3 States, 425 (17.9%) were found infected with the parasites mentioned in paragraph 2. Thus 1 in about every 5 persons examined had swallowed food contaminated with human excrement that was conveyed chiefly by flies.

This circular shows to the parents exactly the evidence found in the examination and it has been my experience that parents are very much interested in the matter when presented to them in this way. If by chance paragraph two (2) is marked for their children they evince an unusual interest in the subject.

I have also sent out nearly 30,000 circular letters of the type that is given below:

**CONFIDENTIAL LETTERS TO THE MOST PROMINENT
CITIZENS. FIGHT FLIES, FILTH AND FEVER.**

SIR OR MADAM:

Recently a new test has been discovered by which it is possible to determine whether a given person has swallowed human excrement. Taking advantage of this discovery, I have just finished studies on 2,372 persons (chiefly children) taken at random from 12 different localities in 3 different Southern States. The results are of such a nature that they may best be kept out of the newspapers, but they certainly must be brought to the knowledge of the leading citizens who direct public sentiment and control public policy. I hope you will approve of the method of bringing the matter to your attention in a letter instead of by notice in the daily press and that you will discuss the subject with the officials and citizens of your city or town personally, but not in the newspapers.

Our studies at the U. S. Marine Hospital demonstrate, beyond question, that of the 2,372 persons tested (taken at random from 12 localities in 3 different States), 425 persons, or 17.9% (namely, practically 1 person in every 5), have given us positive proof that he or she has actually swallowed human excrement. Our experiments show that one of the most common methods of bringing about this condition is through means of flies; the flies feed and breed at the privies, soil their feet and bodies with filth, carry the filth to the food (as at stores or in dining rooms and kitchens) with which it is swallowed.

Our test does not show us whether the contamination in a given person comes from the privy of a white or a neighbor negro, but as the two races are living in such close proximity in many cities and towns, it is clear that each race is eating not only its own excrement, but also that of the other race.

Let us recall that a number of diseases (such as typhoid fever, summer diarrhoeas and dysenteries, amoebic dysentery, various infections

with intestinal parasites, in some cases even tuberculosis, etc.) are contracted from swallowing human excrement.

In justice to the mothers of the South, it is our serious moral duty to protect them and their children from this totally unnecessary source of so much disease; the method of protection is simple, and consists of the following:

(1) In every case possible, abolish the privy and substitute in its place a water-closet, with sewer connections. (2) When (because of financial or other considerations) sewer connections are not feasible, a private septic tank is valuable. (3) If neither sewer nor septic tank is feasible, the privy conditions should be improved: (a) by making the privy flyproof (as long as flies or their maggots can be found feeding or breeding in your privy, you have positive proof that the privy is not sanitary); (b) use the receptacle system rather than the surface type; (c) see that the receptacle is emptied regularly—in the more progressive cities and towns this is done by local authorities. You can at least have a *skid-privy* that is flyproof. This is a temporary make-shift, but better than a surface privy open in back.

If you do not know how to make the privy sanitary and flyproof, ask your local health office. *The chief function of a local health office is to help the people protect themselves.*

Will you not support your local health office and the public in an effort to improve sanitary conditions so as to reduce unnecessary sickness and death? The women and children of the State need your help in this work—which is more important than politics.

In conclusion, let me assure you that the one motive I have in view in bringing this matter to your attention is my interest in the well-being of the South.

Yours for the health of the babies and children,

Respectfully,

C. W. STILES.

In choosing the persons to whom these circulars should be sent I have taken chiefly telephone directories, on the principle that in general the most influential persons of the community have telephones. It is, of course, impossible to judge any measurable result that has followed these letters, nor do I look seriously upon the point of view that we must be able to measure results in sanitation in a short space of time. I feel, however, that something has been begun by these letters, for, in

reply to them, I have received requests for anywhere from 12 to 500 copies of the letter which various people have desired to distribute further. One meat dealer, for instance, requested 400 for distribution among his customers; one college president requested 200; one cotton mill president requested several hundred for distribution among his employees; one business firm has reprinted the letter and is sending it out with its regular advertising material, etc., etc.

Word has reached me from various towns that, upon receipt of these letters, the communications were the topic of conversation of the town for next week.

That some good has been accomplished by this method of work cannot be questioned, but the degree of good cannot be expressed in figures. I am, however, persuaded from the experience that I have had that it would pay to circularize the entire country with a letter of this general type.

(b) *Use of oil of chenopodium instead of thymol.*—On account of the war in Europe, resulting in a restriction of the thymol market, I began early a hospital study of hookworm cases treated with oil of chenopodium. The results obtained by my assistant, Dr. J. J. S. Schmitt, were very gratifying, but upon hearing of three fatal cases following the use of oil of chenopodium in another State, work on this subject was suspended until further details could be learned. While full details are not yet in my hands, my information is to the general effect that it is exceedingly questionable whether the deaths referred to were due to the drug. Certain it is that our patients complain less from oil of chenopodium than they did from thymol and that our results were exceedingly satisfactory.

I hope to continue this study later. Caution with this drug is, however, indicated until a physiological antidote is found.

C. W. STILES.

APPENDIX—STATE HEALTH FORCES

State	Members, State Board of Health	Executive Officers*	Field Directors	Microscopists	Clerks
Alabama	Medical Association of the State of Alabama, Board of Censors	W. H. Sanders, M. D., State Health Officer W. W. Dinsmore, M. D., State Director for Sanitary Commission P. B. Moss, M. D., State Bacteriologist and Pathologist	J. Fraser Orr, M. D. E. V. Caldwell, M. D. C. A. Grote, M. D. F. V. Meriwether, M. D. R. C. Williams, M. D.	L. H. Callen, M. D. R. H. Hall, M. D. J. R. Hanley, Jr. L. J. Reinhardt S. R. Hoffmau J. B. McDaniel S. D. McGill J. M. Moose, Jr. W. T. King Miss Virdelle Simpson	John D. Bibb
Arkansas	F. B. Young, M. D., Pres. (1) S. A. Fletcher, M. D. S. A. Southall, M. D. W. P. Parks, M. D. (2) G. A. Warren, M. D. L. A. Buckner, M. D. Morgan Smith, M. D. (3)	Morgan Smith, M. D. (4), Secretary and Executive Officer C. W. Garrison, M. D. State Director of Rural Sanitation	T. B. Bradford, M. D. T. M. Fly, M. D. E. A. Campbell, M. D.	L. H. Callen, M. D. R. H. Hall, M. D. J. R. Hanley, Jr. L. J. Reinhardt S. R. Hoffmau J. B. McDaniel S. D. McGill J. M. Moose, Jr. W. T. King Miss Virdelle Simpson	Martha Blakeney Mary E. Blakeney Mary Simpson Bertha Huron
Georgia	Howard J. Williams, M. D., Pres. H. F. Harris, M. D. W. W. Owens, M. D. A. D. Little, M. D. T. J. M. McArthur, M. D. Jas. H. McDuffie, M. D. Robt. F. Maddox, M. D. W. L. Funkhouser, M. D. Giles Hathcock, M. D. W. H. Doughty, Jr., M. D. J. L. Walker, M. D. M. S. Brown, M. D. J. D. Weaver, M. D. P. F. Bahnsen, M. D. Prof. M. L. Brittan	H. F. Harris, M. D., Secretary and Director of Laboratories A. G. Fort, M. D., Director of Field Sanitation	A. W. Wood, M. D. C. R. Henry, M. D. C. H. Verner, M. D. C. C. Whittle, M. D. E. L. Moore, M. D.	D. F. Buchanan, M. D. J. E. Patillo, M. D. J. J. Anderson, M. D. Mrs. A. W. Wood Fred Adams C. R. Adams Claude Shappell ⁽⁵⁾ Wallace Gable C. R. Henry, M. Methvin Holder J. R. Morgan	Elizabeth Wisscher Mrs. G. G. Coleman

* Only the executive officers are named who have some direct connection with the work.

(1) Succeeded by J. T. Clegg, M. D.

(2) Succeeded by H. R. Webster, M. D.

(3) Succeeded by W. F. Smith, M. D.

(4) Succeeded by F. B. Young, M. D., and C. W. Garrison, M. D.

APPENDIX—STATE HEALTH FORCES—Continued

State	Members, State Board of Health	Executive Officers*	Field Directors	Microscopists	Clerks
Kentucky	John G. South, M. D., Pres. C. A. Fish, M. D. O. C. Robertson, M. D. Charles Z. Aud, M. D. L. A. Shirley, M. D. G. T. Fuller, M. D. W. W. Richmonde, M. D. A. T. McCormack, M. D.	A. T. McCormack, M. D.* Secretary and State Health Officer, and State Director of Hookworm Commission Lillian H. South, M. D., State Bacteriologist	J. S. Look, M. D. W. W. Richmonde, M. D. I. A. Shirley, M. D. M. W. Steele, M. D. D. P. Curry, M. D.	Virginia James Ruby Allen Alice Hayden Neil Peterson Edith Clarkson Clyde Stout Mary Frances Shee Edward W. Scott Earl Standifill	Clyde W. Howell
Louisiana	Oscar Dowling, M. D., Pres. A. H. Gladden, M. D. T. T. Tarlton, M. D. Chas. F. Gehke, M. D. H. B. White, M. D. Thomas A. Roy, M. D. B. A. Ledbetter, M. D.	Oscar Dowling, M. D., President Wm. M. Perkins, M. D., Secretary Sidney D. Porter, M. D., State Sanitarian and Director of Hookworm Department	G. M. Trezevant, M. D. G. B. Adams, M. D. G. C. McKinney, M. D. J. D. Baumum, M. D.	Mrs. G. C. McKinney	Ethel C. Regan
Mississippi	C. E. Catchings, M. D., Pres. N. C. Womack, M. D. John Darlington, M. D. T. E. Ross, M. D. E. A. Cheek, M. D. I. W. Cooper, M. D. Theodore Borroua, M. D. S. E. Eason, M. D. S. W. Glass, M. D. I. Sidney Sharp, M. D. W. W. Reynolds, M. D. W. W. Hall, M. D. J. R. Jiggetts, M. D.	E. H. Galloway, M. D., Secretary and Executive Officer W. S. Leathers, M. D., Director of Public Health C. R. Singly, M. D., State Bacteriologist	R. N. Whitfield, M. D. Henry Boswell, M. D. C. C. Buchanan, M. D. H. H. Howard, M. D. R. D. Dredzynder, M. D. C. C. Applewhite, M. D. J. E. Friday J. D. Applewhite, M. D.	C. V. Powell, M. D. F. A. Williams, M. D. E. D. Butler, M. D. M. H. Cox Geo. Hampton C. H. Love	Fannie May Hargis
North Carolina	J. Howell Way, M. D., Pres. Richard H. Lewis, M. D. J. L. Ludlow, C. E. W. O. Spencer, M. D. Thomas E. Anderson, M. D. Chas. O. H. Laughinghouse, M. D. Edward J. Wood, M. D. A. A. Kent, M. D. Cyrus Thompson, M. D.	W. S. Rankin, M. D., Secretary and State Health Officer W. P. Jacobs, M. D. (6) Assistant Secretary for Hookworm Diseases	D. C. Ahaber, M. D. John Collinson, M. D. G. F. Leonard, M. D. H. L. Sloan, M. D. B. E. Washburn, M. D. M. E. Champion, M. D. P. W. Corning, M. D. W. H. Kihler, M. D. J. H. Doane, M. D.	Kob: Curtice W. S. Tuttle W. L. Long M. T. Long J. L. Tregellas S. R. McKay W. P. McKay T. P. Pace T. B. Stansel R. R. Bridgers W. G. Gay R. L. Taylor Clyde Hicks E. Carver Smith C. D. Ferrell P. W. Fetzer	Emily Cornelius Boyd

* Only the executive officers are named who have some direct connection with the work.

(5) C. L. Pruden, M. D., January-April, 1914.

APPENDIX—STATE HEALTH FORCES—Concluded

State	Members, State Board of Health	Executive Officers*	Field Directors	Microscopists	Clerks
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South Carolina	Robert Wilson, Jr., Chairman D. B. Frontis, M.D. C. C. Gambrell, M.D. E. A. Hines, M.D. W. J. Burdell, M.D. Wm. Eggleston, M.D. W. M. Lester, M.D. W. W. Dodson, Ph.G. Thos. H. Peebles A. W. Jones	James A. Hayne, M.D., Secretary and State Health Officer J. L. Bruce Ward, M.D. Director Rural Sanita- tion F. A. Coward, M.D. Director of Labora- tories	F. M. Routh, M.D. J. T. Howell, M.D. F. D. Rodgers, M.D. L. A. Risner, M.D.	C. W. Miller E. C. Polk E. W. Peebles	
Tennessee	R. E. Fort, M.D., Pres. A. M. Gamble, M.D. V. A. Biggs, M.D. Hon. T. F. Peck	R. Q. Lillard, M.D., Secretary and Execu- tive Officer Olin West, M.D., Assistant Secretary for Eradication of Hook- worm Disease William Litterer, M.D., State Bacteriologist	T. B. Yancey, Jr., M.D. H. R. Townsend, M.D. J. M. Lee, M.D. W. P. Robinson, M.D. W. S. Rude, M.D.	Herman Spitz Rue Hedge Mrs. W. P. Robinson H. F. Haeger, M.D. C. P. Edwards, Jr. E. W. Graves	Grace E. Brown
Texas	Ralph Steiner, M.D., Pres. B. F. Calhoun, M.D. Hugh McLaury, M.D. K. H. Beall, M.D. T. T. Jackson, M.D. B. M. Worsham, M.D. S. M. Lister, M.D. R. P. Babcock	Ralph Steiner, M.D., State Health Officer R. P. Babcock, Secretary M. H. Boerner, M.D., State Director of Hook- worm Commission G. H. Graham, M.D., State Bacteriologist	Hubert Ferrell, M.D. O. H. Juckins, M.D. C. H. Brownlee, M.D. J. D. Davis, M.D. E. M. Outlaw, M.D. J. H. Thorne, M.D.	D. A. Huddleston Eugene Moore J. C. Adams J. C. Huddleston Mrs. J. D. Davis Fred. Adams	Grace E. Brown
Virginia	W. M. Smith, M.D., Pres. S. W. Hobson, M.D. J. B. Fisher, M.D. A. G. Crockett, M.D. T. C. Firebaugh, M.D. Lewis E. Harvie, M.D. G. B. Lawson, M.D. Stuart McGuire, M.D. J. T. Royster, M.D. Reid White, M.D. O. C. Wright, M.D.	Emmon G. Williams, M.D., Commissioner Allen W. Freeman, M.D., Assistant Commissioner Meade Ferguson, Ph.D., Bacteriologist	W. A. Brumfield, M.D. K. E. Miller, M.D. W. E. Bray, M.D. A. P. Traynham, M.D. J. T. Booth, M.D. E. L. Flanagan, M.D. Emma Bell Gault, Nurse	J. O. Fitzgerald, Jr., M.D. M. T. Vaden M. L. Crawford R. B. Davis, Jr. B. H. Moffatt W. O. Pindexter E. L. Harper K. D. Graves A. J. Chenery E. G. Cata	Lottie Allen Lucille Crutchfield

* Only the executive officers are named who have some direct connection with the work.

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